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# The Bombay Chronicle

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# "UNTOUCHABLES" BREAK CHAINS OF INIQUITY.

## Victory Or Death, But No Retreat!

*SETH JAMNALAL'S REPLY TO COUNSELS OF MODERATION.*

**BE PREPARED TO FILL JAILS.**

### Bombay Will Not Fail The Country, Says Nariman.

A fervent exhortation to the people of Bombay to participate in the fight for independence was made by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj addressing a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday evening. He declared that every Indian should consider it a crime to keep aloof, while the whole country including leaders like Pandit Motilal, Pandit Jawaharlal and Mahatma Gandhi were plunging in a fight to the finish. He appealed to 'old men" who were incapacitated from taking part in the struggle to support the Congress by allowing their sons to join the national army.

BOMBAY WILL GIVE GOOD ACCOUNT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman who presided at the meeting repudiated the charge made against the B. P. C. C. that their recent enthusiastic activities were short-lived and that they were only inspired by the presence of the Congress President in their midst. The Congress Committee, he declared, had earnestly set about making preparations for the coming struggle. Efforts were made to raise an army of 5,000 volunteers to help Mahatma's campaign of civil resistence against salt tax. He took pride that Bombay had always taken a leading part in the country's struggle for liberty and hoped Bombay will not fail the country at this critical juncture.

VICTORY OR DEATH.

In a reasoned speech Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said that it was the duty of every Indian to participate in the fight for independence. They could not afford to stand by while their leaders like Pandit Motilal, Pandit Jawaharlal and Mahatma Gandhi had decided to carry on a country-wide campaign of civil disobedience. He asked them to remember that the country was definitely committed to the programme chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi and there was now no question of a retreat. Once they entered the battlefield they should either be victorious or lay down their lives at the alter of their country.

BE PREPARED TO FILL JAILS.

The speaker gave a reply to those who asked Indians to wait for a few years for their freedom. Every day, he said, India was being held and exploited Where the going to wait till they were completely drained? he asked. The path before them was one of suffering and sacrifice. They should be prepared to fill the prisons or to face the guns with perfect equanimity.

APPEAL TO THE OLD.

Addressing the "old people" and parents he said that one way of lending support to the movement if they could not themselves take part in it owing to their age was to allow their sons to join the volunteer Corps.

Swami Anand also addressed the meeting.

### U. P. CONGRESS SUPPORTS MAHATMA.

—:o:—

Economic Programme For The Nation.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

At its emergent meeting held this evening, the United Provinces Congress Committee recorded several important resolutions. It welcomed the decision of the Working Committee of the Congress authorising Mahatma Gandhi to initiate Civil Disobedience and called upon Congressmen to give full assistance and co-operation in that campaign.

EXPULSION OF BETRAYERS.

The Committee authorised its Council to expel from all elective Congress Committees any member of Legislatures who, having been elected on the Congress ticket, had not resigned in spite of the Lahore Congress Mandate.

CALL TO PEASANTS AND ZAMINDARS.

The Committee also advise the peasants and Zamindars not to commit themselves to the acceptance of enhanced revenue or rents as proposed in certain districts in spite of famine conditions but to organise themselves and to await the development of the Satyagraha campaign.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME FOR THE NATION.

On the motion of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a resolution was passed urging that an economic programme for the nation should down that the principal industries of the country were owned and controlled by the State and land was owned as far as possible by the peasant who worked on it.—Free Press.

### MEANING OF CIVIL RESISTANCE.

—:o:—

Campaign In Karnataka.

BELGAUM, Feb. 26.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Dr. Hardiker addressed a monster gathering in the public chowk. They explained to the audience the salt campaign and urged upon the people to realise the gravity of British drain of Indias wealth and to join the campaign of civil resistance.

Explaining the meaning and efficiency of civil resistance Mr. Rajagopalachariar said here is a weapon with which every village in Hindusthan can be armed, which no Government, no law, can reprive them of and which will become more efficient, the more unjust the Government becomes. Civil Resistance will convert every village into an entrenched camp. No Government is then possible without the consent of the people of this country.—Free Press.

## THE SOVIET WAY.

—:o:—

### Organisation Of Collective Farms.

25000 WORKERS TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Moscow.—It is stated in authoritative Soviet circles that 25,000 workers, including agricultural specialists, engineers, doctors, journalists, authors, artists, actors and cinema operators have proceeded to different districts to participate in the organisation of collective farms. Hitherto 97,700 such farms have been established. The Kulaks (rich peasants) who have been banished from collective farming districts have settled elsewhere.—Reuter.

## "MAHA SHIVA RATRI" SURPRISES IN BOMBAY,

### Suppressed Class Demonstration Exposes 'Caste" Hindu Hypocrisy!

*KHADI CLAD "UNTOUCHABLES" ENTER MANDIRS AND HOTELS.*

On the occassion of the celebration of "Maha Shiva Ratri" the suppressed classes of the Hindu society declared their independence and took the solemn pledge that from that day they would shake off the shackles of inequitous customs and traditions. They resolved that they would henceforth assert their rightful place in the Hindu society. Leaflets embodying this declaration were broadcast among the "Untouchables" who during the night subscribed to the solemn declaration before commencing the usual "bhajans" and "kirtans" on Wednesday.

Earlier in the day the "Untouchables" formed themselves in different batches and freely mixed with the "caste" Hindus in the bathing places and not a few even entered the temples and had "darshan". As announced on Tuesday the organisers of the "Untouchable" demonstration could not take out the procession as most of their brethren, being engaged in municipal service, could not get leave. Most of the Mahar butlers were held back as their "Burra Sahibs" would not release them for the day. Hence the device of dividing those who could assemble at the appointed hour into parties. A procession was, however, organised later which paraded some of the important localities. While the members of the different batches most of whom were neatly clad in Khaddar freely mixed with the "caste" Hindu crowds, entered temples and Hindu hotels, the processionists approached the temple gates and requested the authorities to allow them "darshan". This was denied and the doors of "Mandirs" were kept closed. Exposure of "caste" Hindu hypocrisy was complete when the procession approached the Gulalwadi and eight other temples in the City which were declared to have been opened for "untouchables" and which had received cheap publicity and public applause. "Darshan" was denied to the processionists in these temples as well. On the doors were hung new boards with the letters: "For High Caste Hindus only". The "Round Temple" was guarded by the Police.

The "Untouchables" held public meetings at Chaupathi and DeLisle Road where their "Zahirnama" was read. At the former meeting it was resolved that all the "Untouchables" should henceforth enter temples without seeking permission of the trustees as they had already declared that they were no longer slaves of iniquitous customs and traditions.

### Leaders Attend Inter-Caste Dinner.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

An inter-caste dinner was held last night at Saraswati Bhawan under the auspices of the Delhi Women's League. The three guests of honour were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda were profusely garlanded and an address was presented to them. Covers were laid for 150 guests. Moulvi Mahomed Yakub proposed the toast of the three guests of honour. Amongst the other distinguished guests present were the Raja of Jubbal, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, and Mr. and Mrs. Shah Nawaz.—Free Press.

### CHILD MARRIAGE IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

Child Of 2 1/2 Wedded To Man Of 25.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

In common with several other districts in Bengal a large number of child marriages will take place in Bankura during the current Bengali month with the object of apparently evading the Sarda Act. It is calculated that roughly nothing less han thousand marriages will be celebrated on each propitious day.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Interesting criminal cases in respect of such marriages are now cropping up. One such is reported from Borjora where the two-and-a-half year old daughter of Hari Rajak is reported to have been given in marriage to Kuchil Dhobi, about twentyfive years old by the maternal uncle of the child without the knowledge and consent of its father.

SUMMONS ISSUED.

As soon as he knew it he came to the district Headquarters and instituted a criminal case against those responsible for the marriage. The Sub-Divisional Officer issued summons under Section 363 against four persons including the son-in-law.—A. P.

## *CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TO START WITHIN FORTNIGHT ?*

### *"Mahatma's Ultimatum To Viceroy This Sunday"?*

### WILL BARDOLI AGAIN BE FIELD OF OPERATIONS ?

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

According to the Poona correspondent of the "Statesman", Mahatma Gandhi's ultimatum to the Viceroy reiterating his eleven demands calling upon the Government to meet them within a week at the end of which he will launch his campaign would reach the Viceroy on Sunday.

"Within a fortnight commencing from to-day", proceeds the correspondent, "was the reply given by Swami Anand, one of the lieutenants of Mahatma Gandhi, asked when the Civil Disobedience was likely to begin. Swami Anand and Mr. Mahadev Desai arrived in Bombay and spent a busy day seeing the local leaders. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj also is back in Bombay and was present in a Conference held "in camera".

Although Swami Anand declined, concludes the correspondent, whether Bardoli was again being selected as the field for Satyagraha, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahadev Desai went there last week to gauge the strength and determination of the people there.—Free Press.

## FEISUL-IBN SAUD CONFERENCE.

### Establish Neighbourly Relations.

MUTUAL GOODWILL AND GRATITUDE.

RUGBY, Feb. 25.

Gratification is expressed here at the success of the conference between Feisal, King of Iraq and Ibn Saud, Wahabi King, which took place off Fao in the Persian Gulf during the week-end on board the "Lupin".

King Feisal arrived at the rendezvous in the "Nearchus" and Ibn Saud in the cableship "Patrick Stewart" and on boarding the "Lupin" which carried Sir Francis Humphreys, British High Commissioner, Iraq, the two monarchs exchanged welcomes and embraced and walked hand in hand to the saloon.

GRATITUDE TO G. BRITAIN.

A British seaplane alighted near "Lupin" with messages for the monarchs conveying British Government's good wishes for the outcome of the meeting. Both the Kings expressed their gratitude to the British Government and officials for their efforts to end old feuds between Arab races and for arranging their meeting.

Conferences, in which cordial spirit was displayed, followed in which the Kings and their Ministers, assisted by British officials, participated and an agreement was reached providing for the establishment of neighbourly relations and settlement of outstanding difficulties.

The two Kings returned to their respective capitals after further expressions of mutual good-will and gratitude for the part played by the representatives of the British Government.—B. O. W.

## *UNION BOARD SATYAGRAHA.*

—:o:—

### *Mahatma's Encouragement.*

JESSORE, Feb. 26.

Great impetus has been given to the Union Board Satyagraha movement by a letter received from Mahatma Gandhi encouraging the Satyagraha in their rightful non-violent struggle. Attachment and sale of properties are going on in Bandabilla and other unions for the non-realisation of taxes; but the villagers are firm. Satyagrahis are flocking from every corner of Bengal.

Altogether 188 criminal cases have been instituted so far against villagers. The Government ,it is reported, have withdrawn Union Boards from the neighbouring Unions. Discontent is spreading in many other Unions in Jessore District.—Free Press.

## Sapru Conference & Communal Problem.

*LONDON CONFERENCE IS PROPER PLACE TO TACKLE, SAYS MR. JAYAKAR.*

**WHOLE DAY'S DISCUSSIONS YIELD NO RESULTS.**

### Mr. Jinnah's Fourteen Points To Be Considered To-day.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The informal conference of leadears convened by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to discuss mainly the communal question in its relation to the constitutional problems as a step preliminary to the holding of the All-Parties Conference, next month, met to-day at Birla House. Sir A. P. Patro, Chairman of the Madras Provincial Committee, which cooperated with the Simon Commission, was voted to the Chair, 55 prominent persons were present.

Free Press has been excluded and the Conference has decided to issue its own communique.—A. P.

PARTICIPANTS.

Those present were Mrs. Besant, Mr. Jinnah, Maharaja of Mahumudabad, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Sir Mahomed Shafi, Sikandar Hayat Khan, Yakub Hasan, Sir Muzam Ullah Khan, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir Purshottamdas, Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Gokulchand Narang, Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sardar Shivdev Singh, Col. Gidney, Rai Bahadur Ralliaram, Raja Sir Daljit Singh, Mr. K. C. Roy, Raja Ghaznafarali, Dr Shafat Ahmed Khan, Mr G.A. Natesan, Sir Abdul Qayum, Pandit Kunzru, Pandit Nanakchand (Punjab), Raja of Kollengode, Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, Raja Sahib of Tervi, Rev. Chatterji, M.L.A., Mr. Yakub Hasan, Mr. Sriram (Madras), Mr. Jagatnarainlal (Patna), Pandit Devaratna Sharma, Secretary, Hindu Sabha, Mr. Liaqat Ali, Mr. Mahomed Jamal (Madras), Mr. Muhammad Hussain (Jaunpur), Mr. Ujjal Singh, Mr. Abdul Matin Choudrhy, Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. Shafi Daudi, Mr. Badiuz Zaman, Mr. Umanath Bali, Mr. A. N. Attal and a few others.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was present on special invitation, as she had taken throughout a leading part in the solution of communal questions.—

CORDIALITY AND GOODWILL.

The Conference, it is said, was marked by an atmosphere of cordiality and goodwill. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in his preliminary remarks is reported to have explained that the Conference did not owe its origin to the Liberal Party invitation or any other Party invitation but to the generally felt idea among the leaders that they faced with the reality of the situation, namely the definite summoning of a Round Table Conference and must therefore attempt to define their viewpoint and reconcile conflicting interests in their ranks. If informal talks showed a general desire to proceed on these lines a formal conference could be summoned.

DAWN OF WISDOM.

Pandit Malaviya followed with conciliatory references to Muslim proposals while Maulana Mahomed Ali created an equally good effect by broadbasing his community's viewpoint and acknowledging that in both matters of cow and music before mosque tolerance of either community was the best safeguard.

Mr. Jinnah added his weight to this atmosphere.

NATION V. COMMUNITY.

Mrs. Besant is reported to have pleaded that politically the fewer the safeguards the better for Indian nationalism. This theme was the subject of Dr. Moonji's remarks who advocated nationalism in the place of communalism.

Mr. Jayakar was an advocate of the view that reality of the situation had no yet arisen and would be faced only in the Round Table Conference and that attempt at negotiations beforehand in India would be unwise.

The Conference adjourned till 3 in the afternoon.—

HINDU SABHA VIEW.

After lunch several members addressed the Conference Munshi Ishwar Saran was not prepared to share Mr. Jayakar's view.

Mr. Kelkar on the other hand preached the Hindu Mahasabha view with considerable force.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer expounded the Liberal point of view.

Col. Gidney urged Anglo-Indians' claim.

Moulana Shafi Daudi spoke for the All Muslim Parties Conference.

Mr. Shanmukam Chetty stood for the South Indian Non-Brahmin Federation and while favouring joint electorates was for reservation.

Mr. Navalkar, Bombay Non-Brahmin, stood for separate electorates.

Mr. Gokulchand Narang spoke of the Punjab Hindu Sabha feelings against the proposed Conference and wanted to know the basis of agreement.

MR. JINNAH'S FOURTEEN POINTS.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru summed up the position in a brilliant speech.

It was eventually decided to prolong the discussion to-morrow till 2-30 in the afternoon when Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points will be discussed and the sense of the Conference taken on each point, though there will be no vote. In case enough common ground is not covered by these means the question of referring controversial points to a Select Committee will be explored.—A. P.

## HAT FACTORY ABLAZE.

—:o:—

### Several Killed And Injured.

TRAPPED PERSONS JUMP FROM WINDOWS.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Four women and two men are missing, and twenty persons have been injured in a fire in a hat factory at Luton. Blaze started on a basement owing to a melted wax catching fire. The whole factory, where there were 150 employees' mostly women and girls, was ablaze in five minutes. The missing persons were cut off by flames in the top storey while the injured persons were either burned or hurt while jumping from windows.—Reuter.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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LEITH.—SCOTLAND.


# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

## New York Prices Recover 19 Points.

### SHORT COVERING.

New York, Feb. 25.

The New York Cotton Futures market opened steady in sympathy with higher Liverpool quotations but registered a decline of 13 points under previous closing level on heavy long liquidation and professional selling. At the decline there was extensive short covering which completely wiped off the decline and the market closed at a rise of 19 points.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLE.

General feeling in favour of upward reaction. Prices may harden further but do not think it advisable to follow. Professional operators are carrying heavy short interest. Crop preparations early and satisfactory. See no reason for sustained improvement. Prefer sales on strong markets.

Messrs. Jiwattal Pratapshi have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Market fluctuating rapidly and prices are irregular. Market influenced by political propapganda. Farm Board promising more support. Likely to be futile. Delivery notices are issued by houses with trade connections. 41,000 bales. Trade demand poor. Hand to mouth policy prevails. Would wait for a further decline before buying.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from New York:—

Macfadden Bros. very large buyers of cotton to-day. Think further decline unlikely at present level.

### NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 25.

New York, 10-55 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 14.93 |
| May | 15.24 |
| July | 15.46 |

New York 11-45 a.m.:

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 14.86 |
| May | 15.66 |
| July | 15.36 |

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 14.83 plus .21 |
| May | 15.28 plus .19 |
| July | 15.50 plus .18 |
| October | 15.73 plus .22 |
| December | 15.93 plus .22 |
| Middling Spot | 15.10 plus .20 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 14.83 plus .28 |
| May | 15.10 plus .19 |
| Middling Spot | 14.83 plus .21 |

### NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 25.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 3,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 3,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 22,000 |

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 485.75 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

| | Opening | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| February | | 8.05 |
| March | 7.95 | 8.03—.01 |
| April | | 8.05—.01 |
| May | 8.06 | 8.12 —.02 |
| June | | 8.14 .02 |
| July | 8.13 | 8.20 —.02 |
| August | | 8.23—.02 |
| September | | 8.26 —.02 |
| October | 8.23 | 8.29—.03 |
| November | | 8.31—.33 |
| December | 8.30 | 8.35—.03 |
| January | 8.32 | 8.38—.03 |
| February | | 8.40—.03 |
| Middling Spot | | 8.31—.03 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 4,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | nil |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Fully Good | 4.25 |
| Scinde Fine | 4.50 |
| Scinde Superfine | 4.75 |
| Bengal Good | 4.00 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 4.25 |
| Bengal Fine | 4.50 |
| Oomra Good | 5.15 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 5.45 |
| Oomra Fine | 5.75 |
| Broach Fully Good | 5.90 |
| Broach Fine | 6.15 |
| Broach Superfine | 6.40 |


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### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 12.73 |
| May | 12.84 |
| July | 12.83 |
| November | 12.83 |
| December | 12.83 |
| January | 12.94 |
| Sakells F.G.F. Spot | 13.30 |

### LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 25.

Silver: China bought and sold. India a small buyer. Market is quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 19-13\|16 |
| Forward | 19-11\|16 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 25.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11.

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 25.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-5|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3-21|32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 3-21|32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. London on Berlin | 20.36-7/8 |
| T.T. London on Amsterdam | 12.12-1/2 |
| T.T. London on Brussels | 34.88 |
| T.T. London on Madrid | 39.06 |
| T.T. London on Milan | 92.83 |
| T.T. London on Berne | 25.20 |
| T.T. London on Paris | 124.22 |
| T.T. London on Prague | 164.18 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) ton: Feb.|March sellers £7-0-0.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) ton: Feb.|March sellers £15-2-6.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull|Continent) ton:—

Feb.|March sellers £14-15-0.

### LINSEED.

London, Feb. 25.

Linseed, Calcutta (London), ton Feb.|March nominal £21-17-6.

Linseed, Calcutta (London), ton: Apl.|May sellers £18-12-6.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: Feb.|March sellers £17-0-0.

Linseed, Bombay (London), ton: Feb.|March sellers £19-2-6.

### LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 25.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt: March|April sellers 39|-.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt: May|Aug. paid 38|10-1/2.

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 25.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 10-1|4.

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes: Feb|March sellers 37|9.

Barletta Russo per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes: Feb.|March sellers 38|-.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels: Afloat paid and further buyer 39.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels: May|June nominal value 40|-.

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:—

Feb.|Mar. per cwt. 10·3 sellers.

July|Sept. per cwt 10|4-1|2 sellers

Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 10|6 sellers.

C and F Bombay:—

Feb.|March per cwt. 10|4 sellers.

C and F Karachi:—

Feb.|March per cwt. 10|4 sellers.

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 8-1|8d.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 25.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of I.A & C. | 16-3/4 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) | 114-3/4 |
| National Bank | 44-1/2 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c | 67-1/2 |
| Conversion Loan | x.d. 75-1/8 |
| Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. | 99-1/2 |
| Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. | 47 |
| Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan | 51-7/8 |
| Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan | 59-1/2 |
| Consols | 53-7/8 |
| War Loan 4 p.c. | 101-7/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | 92-3/8 |

### LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 25.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | 92-1/2 |
| Yellow Metal | 69 |
| Spelter Hard Indian brands | 16-3/4 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge | 11-5/8 |
| Tin English Ingots | 171-3/4 |

## FINAL FORECAST OF KUMPTA COTTON CROP.

—:o:—

### Season 1929-30.

The final forecast of the cotton crop in Kupta-Dharwar, Bijapur and Bagalkote areas for 1929-30 issued by the Co-operative Cotton Sale Society Ltd., Hubli, is as under:—

Since the time when we published our previous Forecast Report last month, there have been unfavourable weather conditions, adversely affecting the cotton crop in the Division. The easterly dry cold winds that are blowing from the 1st of January last almost up to the present time and the appearance of mist for some 5 or 6 days in the latter half of January have produced injurious effects on the cotton drop. On account of dry cold winds, the moisture in the fields has dried up and there have been deep cracks in the soil. This has forced early maturity of the crop. The Upland cotton, besides suffering for want of moisture, is also suffering from slight attack of Red Leaf Blight disease.

On account of the above mentioned unfavourable climatic conditions, the outturn of the crop will be lower than what we estimated on our previous Forecast Report. Taking into consideration the present condition of the crop, our estimates for various places are as under:—

Dharwar Dist. including Native States in the Dist.): Hubli Market. Previous estimates in bales of 400 lbs. each 73,147; P.C. of reduction 18 p.c.; present estimates in bales of 400 lbs. each 60,000.

Gadag Market: Previous estimates in bales of 400 lbs. each 50,047; P|C. of reduction 10 p.c.; present estimates in bales of 400 lbs. each *45,000.

(*In addition to these 45,000 bales, the Gadag market will attract about 10,000 bales from the adjoining Mogalai territory).

The estimates for the cotton markets in the Belgaum District, Satara District and Native States are as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bailhongal Market | 13,750 |
| Athani Market | 5,000 |
| Kudachi, Sankeswar and Gokak Markets | 3,000 |
| Native States:— | |
| Miraj, Sangli, Jamakhandi, Kolhapur (excluding Native States in the Dharwar District) | 12,000 |
| Satara District and Satara Jahagirs | 2,000 |
| Grand total for the Kumpta-Dharwar area | 1,45,000 |

BIJAPUR AND BAGALKOT AREAS

Bijapur Market: Previous estimates 45,000; P.C. of reduction 11 p.c.; present estimates 40,000.

Bagalkot Market: Previous estimates 35,000; P.C. of reduction 14 p.c.; present estimates 30,000.

It is expected that the crop movement to the market will begin by the middle of March next.

### BOMBAY BI-WEELK STATISTICS THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

| | Feb. 25. 1929-30. Bales. | 1928-29. Bales |
|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS. | | |
| 21st to 24th Feb. | 46903 | 55643 |
| 1st Sept. to 24th Feb. | 2100457 | 1609072 |
| SHIPMENTS. | | |
| 21st to 24th Feb. | | |
| United Kingdom | | |
| Continent | 22233 | 7625 |
| China, Japan & Coast Ports | 39191 | 23687 |
| Total | 61424 | 31312 |
| SHIPMENTS. | | |
| 1st Sept. to 24th Feb. | | |
| United Kingdom | 43845 | 2505 |
| Continent | 374746 | 382044 |
| China | 139162 | 90192 |
| Japan | 617985 | 671961 |
| Coast Ports | 9487 | 9330 |
| U. S. A. | 22764 | 6171 |
| Total | 1207989 | 1187302 |
| AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. | | |
| Europe | | 10093 |
| China, Japan & Coast Ports | 19530 | 31651 |

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 14th Feb. 1st Sept. to 14th Feb.

| | 1930. | 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|
| Madras | 771 | 96852 |
| Bombay | 20999 | 387530 |
| Sind | 2284 | 29385 |
| Bengal | 657 | 5932 |
| United Provinces | 3146 | 265197 |
| Punjab | 30682 | 534075 |
| Central Provinces | 21677 | 334108 |
| Berar | 36745 | 623050 |
| N.W.F. Provinces | 115 | 1984 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 1796 | 22693 |
| Burma | 740 | 38673 |
| Jodhpur State | | 2006 |
| Faridkot State | | 14340 |
| Rajpipla State | 2549 | 16351 |
| Jaipur State | 412 | 2899 |
| Baroda State | 5784 | 42500 |
| Nabha State | 3361 | 34589 |
| Chhota Udepur State | 214 | 2321 |
| Jhalawar State | | 481 |
| Savanur State | | 465 |
| Holkar State | 13456 | 98857 |
| Bhavnagar State | 4749 | 29330 |
| Hyderabad State | 18461 | 347290 |
| Barwani State | | 13429 |
| Bhopal State | 1333 | 3544 |
| Nawanagar State | | 1055 |
| Ratlam State | 1392 | 10981 |
| Jind State | | 15003 |
| Gondal State | | 865 |
| Wankaner State | 247 | 1267 |
| Tonk State | 238 | 3000 |
| Cambay State | 227 | 340 |
| Total | 172015 | 2980416 |

**Stimulation, Protection,**
*and a face powder which clings*

Stimulating and invigorating to the pores, Icilma Cream gives perfect protection to the skin against heat, wind, time, and is the ideal base for Face Powder. The delicately fragrant Icilma Face Powder clings perfectly and does not clog the pores.

VANISHING CREAM.

Icilma Cream is the lightest, most refreshing cream in the world, and is guaranteed to contain the unique Natural Spring Water from Algeria. In choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

FACE POWDER.

Icilma Powder really clings, despite the effects of heat or moisture. Perfumed subtly with the rarest of floral essences, and packed in a delightful box. Two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

**Icilma**
CREAM and FACE POWDER


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## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK)

| Date. | Steamers. | | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | | |
| 1 Mch. | Maloja x .. | ALL VESSELS NOW SAIL DIRECT FROM BOMBAY WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT AT ADEN | 20 827 |
| 8 | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11·518 |
| 15 | Razmak@ .. | | 10.602 |
| 22 | Ranpura .. | | 16·601 |
| 29 | Naldera x .. | | 16·088 |
| 5 Apl. | Ranchi .. | | 16·650 |
| 12 | Rawalpindi* | | 16·619 |
| 17 | Morea (Extra) | | 10'946 |
| 19 | Razmak .. | | 10'602 |
| 26 | Malwa* .. | | 11'000 |
| 3 May | Narkunda x.. | | 16·572 |
| | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,648 |
| 10 | Rajputana*.. | | 16,568 |
| 17 | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11·518 |
| 24 | Mooltan x .. | | 20·847 |
| 31 | Macedonia .. | | 11·120 |
| 7 June | Mantua* .. | | 10·946 |
| 14 | Comorin .. | | 16·132 |
| 21 | Maloja x .. | | 20'827 |
| 28 | Razmak .. | | 10'857 |
| 5 July | Ranpura* .. | | 16'601 |
| 12 | Malwa .. | | 11'000 |
| 19 | Naldera x .. | | 16,088 |
| 26 | Rawalpindi.. | | 16,619 |
| 2 Aug. | Morea* .. | | 10·946 |
| 9 | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11·518 |
| 16 | Narkundax.. | | 16,572 |
| 23 | Macedonia .. | | 11·120 |
| 30 | Rajputana*.. | | 16,568 |
| Sept. | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 13 | Mooltan x .. | | 20·847 |
| 20 | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 27 | Mantua* .. | | 10,946 |
| 4 Oct. | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,648 |
| 11 | Comorin x .. | | 15·132 |
| 18 | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 25 | Razmak@ .. | | 10,857 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea | £108 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions | £128 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back | £100 | £72 |

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER

| Date about | Steamers. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | | |
| 3rd Apr. | Dumana | .. | 8,427 |
| 24th Apr. | Domala | .. | 8,422 |

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

| | Single | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth A | £64 | £105 |
| B | £60 | £105 |
| C | £56 | £ 95 |

## SHIPPING.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

### O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamers. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Honolulu Maru | 25th Feb. | 10th Mar. |
| MiyadonoMaru .. | 27th Feb. | 13th Mar. |
| Shinnoh Maru .. | 11th Mar. | 23rd Mar |
| Koki Maru .. | 20th Mar. | 30th Mar. |
| Hiyeizan Maru.. | 22nd Mar. | 2nd Apr. |
| Celebes Maru .. | 27th Mar. | 10th Apr. |
| Heimei Maru .. | 1st Apr. | 12th Apr. |

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA. SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

| 1930 Date about | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 Feb. | Nagoya | — | ColomboMadras & Calcutta |
| 28 Feb. | Narkunda | .. | Colombo & Australia. |
| 2 Mar | Mirzapore* | .. | Straits, China & Japan. |
| 20 Mar. | Hatipara* | .. | Japan. |
| 24 Mar. | Kidderpore | .. | Straits China & Japan. |
| 28 Mar. | Mooltan | .. | Colombo & Australia. |
| 28 Apr. | Maloja | .. | Colombo & Australia. |
| 19 May. | Ranpura | .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 23 May | Naldera | .. | Colombo & Australia. |
| 6 June | Morea | .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 20 June | Narkunda | .. | Colombo & Australia |
| 4 July | Rajputana | .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| 18 July | Mooltan | .. | Colombo & Australia. |
| 1 Aug. | Mantua | .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 15 Aug. | Comorin | .. | Colombo, & Australia. |
| 29 Aug. | Malwa | .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 12 Sept. | Naldera | .. | Colombo & Australia. |
| 26 Sept. | Morea | .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 10 Oct. | Narkunda | .. | Colombo & Australia. |
| 24 Oct. | Rawalpindi | .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Fremantle .... | £ 74 |
| Adelaide .... | £ 76 |
| Melbourne .... | £ 78 |
| Sydney .... | £ 80 |
| Brisbane .... | £ 82 |
| Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney | £100 |

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| 1930 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 Feb | Vasna | .. | Mombassa via Zanzibar. |
| 1 Mar, | Chakla | .. | Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi. |
| 3 Mar | Vita | .. | Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi. |
| 5 Mar, | Bankura | .. | Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts |
| 12 Mar, | Khandalla. | | East and South Africa. |
| 14 Mar, | Ellora | .. | Basrah viz Karachi |

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

## SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leaves. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tajima Maru .. | 6996 | 16 Mar. | 21 Mar. |
| *Bengal Maru .. | 5396 | 18 Feb. | 2 Mar. |
| Kashima Maru | 10000 | .... | @5 Mar. |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 27 Feb | 14 Mar. |
| *San Fransisco Maru .. | 5831 | 12 Mar. | 20 Mar. |
| Hakone Maru.. | 10500 | .... | @19 ,, |
| *Tokushima ,, | 5976 | 19 Mar. | 30 Mar. |
| Suwa Maru .. | 11000 | .... | @ 2 Apr. |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 30 Mar. | 13 Apr. |
| Fushimi Maru.. | 11000 | .... | @16 ,, |
| *Tottori Maru.. | 5373 | 15 Apr. | 25 Apr. |
| Hakozaki Maru. | 10500 | .... | @30 ,, |
| *Penang Maru.. | 5214 | 19 Apr. | 30 Apr. |
| Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 30 Apr. | 14 May. |
| Hakusan Maru. | 10500 | — — | @14May |

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kitano Maru — | 8000 | 6 Mar. | 23 Mar |
| Haruna Maru — | 10800 | 20 Mar. | 6 April |
| Kamo Maru — | 8000 | 3 Apr. | 20 April |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hongkong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teiyo Maru — | 22000 | Maiden | |
| Chichibu Maru — | 22000 | 9 Mar. Maiden voyage | 16 Mar. 1 April |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

### COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS)

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Isnail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:- "COMEALONG".
Telephone 21078

### INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

**B. L. Thosar,** ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

## BANKING.

### Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Authorised and Subscribed Capital | .. 40,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | .. 35,50,000 |
| Reserve Fund | .. 44,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agra. | Lahore. |
| Allanabad. | Lahore City. |
| Allahabad City. | Lucknow. |
| | Lucknow City. |
| Amritsar | Aminabad Park, Lucknow. |
| Bareilly. | Lyallpur. |
| Benares. | Meerut. |
| Bombay. | Moradabad. |
| Cawnpore. | Mussoorie. |
| Cawnpore City. | Muttra. |
| Chandausi. | Nagpur. |
| Dehra Dun. | Naini Tal. |
| Delhi. | Patna. |
| Fyzabad. | Rae Bareli. |
| Gorakpur. | Raipur. |
| Hapur. | Rangoon. |
| Hathras. | Shahjahanpur. |
| Jhansi. | Sitapur. |
| Jubbulpore. | |

Pay Offices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Auralya. | Tardoi |
| Deoband. | Sikandarabad, U.P. |
| Eatwah. | Sambhal. |
| Ghaziabad | |

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

### Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... | 23 50.000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal G. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

**For Your Clothes**

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

## BANKING.

### Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 90,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application

A.G. GRAY
Manager

### Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | Yen |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 108,500.00 |

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Jansie |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | Seattle |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Singapore |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shimonoseki |
| Canton | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Changchun | Marunouchi (Tokio) | San-Francisco |
| Dairen | Nagasaki | Samarang |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Pekin | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO
Manager

### ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer" Kandi.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

**Kam Shastra**

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar),

## INSURANCE.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal

### THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Shareholders — No Capitalists | TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE. | Claims paid over Rs. 600,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

*For particulars apply to:—*
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

*AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.*

### East and West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—SECRETARIES Bombay.

### Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a. W. Life End Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,903.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummam Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.

Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

**WANTED.**

The following staff for the proposed Sir Ganga Ram Girls School, Lahore, to be opened next May.

1. PRINCIPAL—must be a graduate, preferably with foreign qualifications and administrative capacity. Starting salary Rs. 250 to 350.
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Candidates must specify the following in their applications:
Age, Educational qualifications, Experience, Sports and general activities interested in, Post applied for.

Applications in duplicate with copies of not more than three recent testimonials should reach the undersigned marked "Girls School Staff" before the 1st March, 1930.

Honorary Secretary,
Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, Post Box 115,
Lahore.
243

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

**THE PEOPLE'S INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL, EDUCATION AND COMMERCE, LTD.**

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

**NOTICE**

The office of the above Company is now REMOVED from Gresham Building to GORDHANDAS BUILDING, 1st Floor, oppt. Protuguese Church, Girgaum Road, Girgaum, Bombay No. 4.
Bombay, 25th Feb., 1930.
D. M. PHADNIS,
Liquidator.

**THE PEOPLE'S INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL, EDUCATION AND COMMERCE, LTD.**

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the creditors of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1930, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the Company at Gordhandas Building, 1st Floor, Girgaum Road, Girgaum, Bombay No. 4.

Bombay, 25th Feb., 1930.
D. M. PHADNIS,
Liquidator.

**NOTICE TO JURYMEN.**

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) on THURSDAY afternoon, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock (S. T).
BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 26th February, 1930.
312

### TENDERS.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONVERSION OF COACHES FROM SIMPLE TO PARALLEL BLOCK SYSTEM OF TRAIN LIGHTING.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Electrical Material required for conversion of coaches from simple to parallel block system of train lighting." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Additional copies of the tender form, without drawings, may be obtained, if required, at a cost of Rs. 2 per copy.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p. m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April 1930.

5. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
22nd February, 1930.
303.

**FREE GIFT**
Full of up-to-date information and Home treatment. Send 6 As. Postage stamps.
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### AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT OLD BENGALPURA, STREET, NEAR THE CARNAC BRIDGE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. H. Curling and A. D. Mavji, the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 1968 of 1927 (Lloyds Bank Limited v/s. Mooljee Haridas and others.) and in exercise of the Powers granted to them by the said High Court, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned properties (in two lots) by public auction, at the premises, on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure (since redeemed), situate on the East side of Old Bengalpura Street without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts (according to the Cadastral Survey 250 square yards) registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 421,428, 443, New Nos. 6074 6077, 6108 Old Survey Nos. 755, 756, 757 New Survey No. 2350 and Cadastral Survey No. 183 of the Mandvi Division, together with the buildings and dwelling houses, standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B 1529, Street Nos. 3 and 5.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure (since redeemed from payment of Quit and Ground Rent) situate on the East side of Old Bengalpura Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 69 square yards or thereabouts (according to the Cadastral Survey 66 square yards) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. B|1519 New No. 7274 Old Survey No. B|755, New Survey No. 2351 and Cadastral Survey No. 184 of the Mandvi Division together with the buildings and dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Assessors and Collectors of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B. No. 1528 Street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, attorneys for the Joint Receivers, at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHOWPATI, ON THE DADYSETT CHARITABLE ESTATE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla; Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the Insolvent Mortgagor and pursuant to the Power of Sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th day of October 1927 and made between Lalbhai Kallianbhai Javery of the one part and Ismail Mahomed Jaffer of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th day of March, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises, the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of 999 years leasehold tenure containing by admeasurement 741 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 2121 and New Survey No. 7297 and Cadastral Survey No. 389 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division, together with the dwelling house and all premises standing or lying thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3358 (1) and 3358 (2), Street Nos. 2 and 3A, and which premises are situate at Chowpaty on the north side of Walkeshwar Road on the Dadysett Charitable Estate and known as Plot No. 15 in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY, & CO.

### AMUSEMENTS.

**THE CAPITOL** TILL THURSDAY FEB. 27TH. CHANGE OF TIME Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ERNEST KAAI'S
**HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS.**
HAWAIIAN MAIDENS HULA HULA DANCES
PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE
PRICES:—Matinee:—Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 1-2.
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1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
Rs. 100 TOTAL Rs. 300 NIGHTLY — FREE GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY AND VARIOUS OTHER FREE GIFTS. — Rs. 100 TOTAL Rs. 300 NIGHTLY
NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

**THE RIALTO**
(Lamington Road)
TO-DAY
AT 4, 6.30, 3-15 and 10 P. M.
Gaumont Picture presents SHIRLEY MASON in "The WIFE'S RELATIONS" with GASTON GLASS BEN TURPIN

SATURDAY 8TH MARCH WILL SEE the release of the FIRST PRODUCTION OF THE SAGAR FILM Co., NAMED
**The WEB**
Starring
MASTER VITHAL
KNOWN AS
INDIAN DOUGLAS
Supported by
Mr. YAKUB and Miss GOHAR.
Directed by
MOTI B. GIDWANI.
AT
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LAMINGTON ROAD

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TWICE NIGHTLY.
6-30 and 9-45 P.M.
Owing To Enormous Success
SEASON EXTENDED
ONE WEEK MORE
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And HIS OWN BIG COMPANY of Sensational Mystifiers.
Don't Fail to See
NICOLA'S
Crystal Gazing Seance
The chance of a Life-time.
Booking at the Theatre.

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To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
FRIDAY FEBRUARY
28th at 6 p. m.
TWO
VOCAL CONCERTS
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Miss MAHIBOOBAI
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Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
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Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL.
Authorised ..Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up ..Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ..Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929
*Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—*
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m

Bombay Mill-owners' Association's Dinner Party to H. E. the Governor Willingdon Sports Club, 8-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 1.

Bombay Races, Spring Meeting, Second Day.

The s.s. "Maloja" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.—The monthly "At-Home" of the above will be held at the Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road (entrance opposite the Bandstand) to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m.

Prof. Paranjpe will lecture with illustrations on "How do we know what the sun is made of" at 6 p.m., in the Physics Theatre, ground floor.

MULOCK LIBRARY THANA.—The ordinary general meeting will be held in the Library on Sunday (2nd prox.) when Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagvat will preside.

LECTURE ON G. I. P. STRIKE.—A public meeting will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge (Theosophical Society) French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday), at about 6-30 p.m. when Mr F. J. Ginwalla will deliver a lecture on the "The G. I. P. Strike Situation and the Modern Economic Problems of India."

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.—Swami Vishwananda of Khar will conduct a public class in English on The Bhagvat Geeta to-day (Thursday) in the hall of Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road, at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

MATUNGA TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Congress members from Matunga will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m., at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall, to approve the draft constitution and to elect Office-bearers and members of the Council of Management.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.—The Citizens' Committee for Combating Small-pox beg to announce to the Public that on Monday last, there were 10 admissions of cases of small-pox at the Arthur Road Hospital and 2 deaths. There are at the Hospital about 37 cases which are serious. A vaccination centre has been opened at the Arthur Road Hospital between 4 and 6 p.m.

DHANVANTARY DISPENSARY.—In the Dhanvantary Free Dispensary run by the Dhanvantary Arogya Mandir situated at 56, Bazar Gate Street, 1,307 patients took advantage of free Medicines given to them in the month of January 1930. Also 505 patients took advantage of free Medicines at Dhanvantary Hospital situated at Hirji Govindji Building, Nava Nagpada, where 245 patients were admitted as indoor patients and were treated free of charge

EUGENIC SOCIETY.—At a general meeting of the members of The Bombay Birth Control League held on 20th instant, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That the 'Birth Control League' should cease to function, and it be officially incorporated into the "Eugenic Society." Hence all correspondence be now addressed to The Secretary, Eugenic Society 55 Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.—The resignation by Mr. C G Freke, I.C.S., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, has been accepted and the Governor has nominated Mr. W Grieve in his place

LADY SYKES VISITS MAHILA MANDAL CLASSES.—On Monday, the 24th instant, Lady Sykes visited the industrial classes for women conducted by the Mahila Mandal, Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) at the Damodar Thakersey Hall. Her Excellency saw the specimens of work done by the students and seemed to be much pleased with the League's activities in furtherance of women's educational and economic advancement.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.—At a special meeting of the Buddha Society held on Sunday last at Nair Building, two condolence resolutions were passed, one touching the most lamentable death of Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai and the other regarding death of Mrs. Saraswatibai Padhye, the wife of Mr. K. A. Padhye, the Secretary of the Buddha Society. Mr. M. B. Kolaskar in moving the first condolence resolution, re: Dewan Bahadur Pai paid a tribute he single-minded and sincere se that he rendered to the Cit Bombay and to his communin particular in civic and al spheres.

HINDUSTANI SEVA TRAINING CAMP.—The work taking measurements of unifo of the candidates for the camp is going on. Those have not yet given their measu ments are requested to do so calling at the Congress off to-day (Thursday) between 5 a 7 p.m. (S. T.) by paying Rs. 6- as the cost of Uniform and As. as the Annual subscription of Hindustani Seva Dal.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—Th Clan Line steamer "Clan Mac beth" arrived in London on th morning of the 24th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Cla Ogilvy" arrived in London on th morning of the 25th instant.

GOVERNMENT ART SCHOOL. His Excellency the Governor pai a visit to the Architectural Section of the Bombay School of Art on Tuesday, the 25th at 8 a.m. to see the Students at their work.

He was received by the Director, Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, who after introducing Professor Claude Bailey and this staff to His Excellency showed him a beautifully carved chair and other objects d'art executed by the members of the Mural Painting Class and examples from the Modelling Class.

MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS. With reference to the reports published in "The Chronicle" of Monday's issue we are informed that on payment of their wages to the workers they resumed work on Saturday and that the mill has been working as usual since that day.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY. There were 26 cases and 9 deaths from small-pox in the City on Tuesday.

MR. FYZEE RAHAMIN'S PAINTINGS. The Exhibition of Mr. Fyzee Rahamin's paintings in the Town Hall, is open daily from 9 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE. A general meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the 4th Session of the All-India Women's Conference that was held in Bombay in last January, was held on Tuesday, the 25th February, 1930, at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan. Lady Tata presided.

The Secretary's report was read by Mrs. Hansa Mehta and was unanimously adopted on the motion of Miss Contractor seconded by Miss Amy B. Rustomji, (a copy of the report is sent herewith).

The Hon. Treasurer's report was submitted by Dr. Mrs. Sukthankar and was unanimously adopted on the motion of Mrs. Fraiz Tyabji seconded by Mrs. N. M. Raiji.

It was decided that the balance of Rs. 2,744-1-11 due to the receipt of generous donations from several people, should be handed to the Bombay Women's Committee on Educational and Social Reform which had undertaken the organisation of the All-India Women's Conference in Bombay.

The Reception Committee was then dissolved.

# Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| New York Feb 26. | |
| Previous closing rate | 15.25 |
| To day's opening rate | 15.40 |
| Difference | plus .12 |
| To-day's closing rate | 15.33 |
| Difference | plus .08 |

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | |
| To-day's opening rate | |
| Difference | plus |
| To-day's cosing rate | |
| Difference | plus |
| Broach expectation | 26 |

LONDON SILVER MA

—:o:—

London, Fe

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 3 |
| Lower | 0 |
| Silver forward | 9 |
| Lower | 0 |
| Tone of Market: India sol | |

BOMBAY PRICES

—:o:—

Bombay, Fe

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 2 |
| 2nd Settlement | 1 |
| 3rd Settlement | 5 |

# POONA DAY BY DAY.

## PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Poona, Feb. 24.

At last the general meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. About thirty-five members were present. In the place of those office-bearers who had resigned, other persons were elected. The meeting argued with the president in holding that the elections should be regarded almost as general elections and rules applicable to them should be made applicable to them. Therefore, the president's election was decided to be made by ballot and the other vacancies here filled. Most of those who had resigned have been again elected, though there has been a change here in the offices held by some of them. Mr. Bhopatkar, President, Mr. G. K. Mehta, Vice-President and Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Treasurer, did not wish to be re-elected and therefore except for the presidentship, new persons were elected. Among the Secretaries now there are Messrs R. N. Mandlik, P. V. Mahajan, G. V. Patwardhan and Dr. Antrolikar. Mr. Devekar who was the Secretary has been made Treasurer. This seems to be the only change in the personnel. The president's election is to be held on the 18th of March, when the nomination papers will be received and the voting papers also will have been received, in case there is more than one candidate in the field. As a matter of fact there appears to be no possibility of two candidates standing for the election. And even if one each is set up by the two parties the crown is sure to be worn by the Responsivist person.

In the meeting itself Mr. J. G. Mehta moved a resolution recommending that only those who were prepared to carry out the Congress resolutions should be elected. But it was hotly discussed. Mr. Mandlik whose contention is that the M. P. C. C. is not a bailiff of the Congress, opposed it it vehemently and it was defeated, though only by a majority of three.

The position, in a nutshell, is this. The Committee is substantially again retained in the hands of the Responsivists who are undoubtedly in the majority. Superficially speaking, there is no change in the position as it was after the meeting of the 12th of January. For most of the office-bearers are the same and the resolution of Mr. Mehta was defeated, so that the quarrel with regard to the complete execution of the Congress Programme remains unsolved. But an inside reviewer can hear the faint rumblings of a change in the attitude towards the Congress and the progamme. Who exactly will be the president is not known. But there are indications that he will be a Responsivist and yet not wholly disliked by the No-change group. Among the Secretaries also there is Dr Antrolikar and also there is Mr. Patwardhan who belong to the younger minds of Maharashtra that are free from any traditional antagonisms and that have not too much of settled prejudices but those in favour of some kind of solid work in Maharashtra that would keep Maharashtra in countenance. Thus, there is no doubt, that when the present, will have been formally installed, the M. P. C. C. will be a new body at least in spirit, though not wholly in body. Under these circumstances, it is to be hoped that the division between the two groups within the Congress in Maharashtra, will cease to disappear. Time alone will prove.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S LECTURES.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. G. B. Deshpande toured some parts of Maharashtra for propagating the message of the Congress. From among the two Mr. Deshpande had already given out his say to Poona public. Mr. Rajagopalachari came to Poona yesterday and delivered two lectures, one for the students in the Tilak Mandir and the other for the general public in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. Tulpule. In the course of his speech Mr. C. R. said, in giving dictatorial powers to Mahatma Gandhi, the Working Committee was perhaps thought by some to be undemocratic. But I think, only deliberations can be democratic, action autocratic. The only condition of Mahatma Gandhi for starting the campaign of Civil Disobedience was non-violence. Otherwise Mahatma Gandhi has given full Dominion Status to all provinces to begin the campaign within his empire of non-violence and with full allegiance to the Congress non-violence. He will be in jail by the 15th of March when the leaders are arrested the followers must vigorously carry on. Unlike in Bardoli, imprisonment in salt-satyagraha will be the beginning. And salt was particularly selected. For it was a necessity and to tax it was as iniquitous as to tax air or water. The masses will be on the side of the Mahatma. No government that had to resort to the sort of tax had business to remain in India. Not that the Satyagrahis would produce salt in abundance. Why Mahatma will practice disobedience of the law than produce salt. All promises must follow up that work and find out what was suited to their own circumstances. All parties had supported the salt-satyagraha and I hope the battle will begin in right earnest very soon." With a vote of thanks to the distinguished guest the meeting dispersed, after the national song was sung, in the midst of cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jay."

A meeting of the Sadashiv Peth voters strongly protested against the heavy and unjust revision of the house-tax.

It is reported that authorities of the Lonvala M. A. V. School removed pictures of gods hanging in the class-rooms on the day of Miss Navalkar's lecture there. The students had gone on a one day's strike.

## Setting In Of Summer.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 25.

There is a distinct change in the climate of Poona, signs are evident that the winter has gone away and that the summer has set in. Generally speaking the Maha Shivratri day which falls to-morrow is taken to be the signal of the disappearance of cold and the advent hot season. But this year the hot season has almost begun since last week. The morning's are a little cold yet, no doubt. But nonetheless, the noons have become suddenly hot, so much so that the sun has become schorching these days. The evenings bring in al the signs of Poona summer which is, broadly speaking, pleasant. Of course, March and half of April are a little troublesome but then after that Poona becomes particularly comfortable and becomes the summer resort to people from Berar and the C. P. who flock to Poona, though of course the Poonaites, the gay Lotharios of course, run away from here to Mahabaleshwar which is the Government's summer capital. The erection of sugar-cane crushing plants is the harbinger of the season in Poona and it has been fully in evidence in the streets of the City. Let us hope this fresh change of climate may be reflected in the change of political atmosphere also just after the day before yesterday's meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee. For Poona at least, the age of woollen wear is gone, that of fine cotton cloth, umbrellas and sugar-cane juice has come in.

MR. S. S. DEO'S LECTURES.

Mr. S. S. Deo of Dhulia delivered three long lectures in the Shivaji Mandir on Ramdas and his work. He has begun this campaign for getting money to the proposed memorial of Ramdas at Jamb in Hyderabad State, where he was born. Mr. Deo focussed the attention of his audience on the salient features of Ramdas' career, his flight from his marriage, his reply to his mother at the age of eleven that he was anxious for the welfare, of the whole world, his visit to Shivaji and the inspiration he gave to Shivaji's work and so on. He refuted all the charges that are being levelled against Ramdas with facts and figures and proved that Ramdas was a political ascetic, that he did meet Shivaji early in the latter's political life and that his "dasbodh" was a strong proof of whatever he had said. In the meetings themselves money was given to the memorial. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar gave Rs. 251 and other small gifts were received. Mr. C. V. Vaidya closed the lectures and the celebration of the anniversary in suitable words.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

"Kesari" has condemned the Railway and the Bombay budgets. The Government is asked, whether the Railway budget is a sign of the nation's prosperity? As to the Bombay budget, "Kesari" suggests that by mere small economies, the problem of the presidency's low economic condition could not be solved, but new springs of income for the people must be found out. For example, salt must be freely allowed to be manufactured; people must be enrolled in the Navy; coastal navigation must be encouraged, paper industry must be fostered. And in this strain.

The "Dnyan-Prakash" has welcomed the press-note on the condition of the textile industry. The paper thinks it is rather too late and that the Government must have been induced to issue in view of the fact that the Communist element was growing strong among the mill workers.

The City Municipality has decided to issue a loan of one lakh of rupees for the purchase of the Vishrambag Wada.

The 62nd anniversary of the Marathi school of Kodit (T. Purandar) was observed on the 16th under the presidentship of Mr. Kate, the president of the District Local Board.

The first of March is fixed to be observed in Poona as the Women's Day.

The Sessions Judge sentenced Babu Kamate to seven years' hard labour for murdering Harphale.

On the 23rd there were 11 attacks and 11 deaths due to small-pox.

## DISPUTE OVER CIGARETTES

—:o:—

### Execution Of Busrah Court's Decree.

Before Mr. Justice Baker at the High Court came on the suit filed by Ephrayim Heskel to recover Rs. 5,000 with interest from Turner Morrison and Co., Bombay, being the amount of the decree obtained by the plaintiffs at the British Court at Busrah. This amount they had deposited with the defendants at Busrah against a sale transaction of 50 cases of Pal cigarettes by the defendants, which though negotiated was not put through. The suit was brought in Bombay because the defendants had no property at Busrah.

The defendants contended that the plaintiffs had obtained the decree ex-parte, and that they had no opportunity to defend the suit on its merits.

The case is proceeding

## Sanitation Round

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a sanitation round in "E" Ward of the City had been arranged when the following gentlemen were present: (1) Mr. M. U. Rajab, (2) Mr. M. U. Shaikh, (3) Mr. Syed Mahomed, (4) Mr. C. K. B. Subbarao, (5) Mr. V. S. Bengers, (6) Mr. V. R. Setlur, (7) Mr. D. S. Savardekar, (8) Mr. V. L. Kolhatkar, (9) Mr. A. J. Kulkarni. The party proceeded from the League's Madanpura Settlement at 9 a.m. and visited the following among other places:—

Ghelabhoy Street No. 2:—Sultan Mahomed's house. The service pipe of the house is leaking. Seth Khatree Essa Sumar house. Just in front of the house soft ground was noticed, with some machinery and corrugated iron sheets on it. Opposite house Nos. 13 and 15 stagnant water was seen. As there is no provision for a 'mori', the water accumulated there. Water pipe of the house No. 10 was broken, and the water accumulated.

Ghelabhoy Street No. 3:—The gutters opposite house No. 5 are choked and consequently full of stagnant and dirty water. The party thought that the sanitation of the place would be improved if the gutters are cleaned and covered. The house gully between the house No. 5 and the rope godown is full of stagnant water and some service pipes are leaking. These pipes are badly in need of repairs. The whole place is stinking with bad odour. The open space between the Ghelabhoy Street No. 1 and No. 3 and by the side of the Waste Cotton Factory needs levelling and metalling to prevent rats from making holes in the soft ground.

Ripon Road Cross Lane, East:—The place outside the house No. 165-D is used for urinating purposes. A tenant in the above building complained that people are keeping goats and cots in the lane and it is freely used for urinating purposes. The urinal to the left hand side of the entrance of the lane is not used properly by the people who commit nuisance outside the urinal.

Ghelabhoy Street No. 1, House No. 8-A:—Water closets of the privies of the house need repairs. A heap of rubbish in front of the privies must be removed. The court yard of the house needs pavement. Open space between houses No. 12 and 8-B needs metalling. Just at the entrance of the Ghelabhoy Street No. 1 to the left hand side house, pavement of the washing place is broken, and as there is no outlet for water pools of stagnant water were seen.

## MUSLIM LAD'S FATAL FALL

—:o:—

### A Victim To Curiosity.

On Tuesday evening a cat was carrying a pigeon in her mouth in a gutter at Madanpura which attracted the attention of some Mahomedan boys. Alihussein Lalmohmed (15) who was looking at the cat from his window from the first floor overbalanced and fell down. He sustained fracture of the skull and died subsequently. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

### Rapid Fluctuations And Irregular Prices.

POOR TRADE DEMAND.

A prominent Bombay firm has received the following telegram fdom New York:—

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

Market fluctuating rapidly and prices are irregular. Market influenced by political propaganda. Farm Board promising more support likely to be futile. Delivery notices are issued by houses with trade collection for 41000 bales. Trade demand poor. A hand to mouth policy prevails.

Would wait for further decline before buying."

## CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

### To Be Held In Bombay On Saturday.

It is proposed to hold a Conference of the Societies and others interested in the Co-operative Work in the Fort area in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday (the 29th instant) at 3-30 p.m.

It is proposed to invite Societies and others who may have studied the subject in its different spheres of work to send short papers to be read by their Secretaries or the Chairmen. If it is not possible to send a report, which will, of course, be published and distributed to the members present, the Secretary or the Chairman or any other representative can speak on the subject in the gathering.

A Conference Committee has been appointed and a Reception Committee formed. Membership of the Reception Committee is open to any one interested in the movement on payment of a fee of Re. 1 only.

## PROF. SEN HONOURED.

—:o:—

### To Attend Berlin World Power Conference.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Professor H. K. Sen of the Calcutta University has been invited to attend the second World Power Conference to be held in Berlin in June next. Mr. Sen is expected to leave for Germany in the last week of May.—Free Press.

## ASSEMBLY SWARAJ PARTY

—:o:—

### Request President To Allot Separate Bloc.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Assembly Swaraj Party that was formed the other day now comprises of 16 members. It is understood Mr. Satyendrachandra Mitra has been elected Secretary, Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi the Whip and Mr. Gulab Singh, treasurer. Besides the office bearers, the strength of the party consists of Messrs. Dewan Chamanlal, Amaranath Dutt, K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Syed Murtaza, Badiulzama, Sahfee Daudi, Mushir Hussain Kidwai, Kartar Singh and Sarfaraz Hussein Khan. The New Swaraj Party has requested the President to allot them a separate "bloc" and separate room in the Council Chamber.—Free Press.

## BURMA CORPORATION AND INCOME-TAX.

—:o:—

CROWN'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Announcing the decision of the House of Lords in dismissing the income-tax appeal brought by the Crown against the Burma Corporation, Limited, Lord Dunedin said that it was really high time that those advising the Crown on these matters should make up their minds that the Crown could be wrong and that it was not absolutely necessary to take every case to the House of Lords.

Lord Dunedin added that he implied no reflection on the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General who had too much to do advising on all cases.

He added that he did not think that he had ever been called upon to decide a more useless appeal for it dealt with circumstances that were not likely to recur.—Reuter.

## MRS. WHITLEY.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Mrs. Whitley, wife of the Chairman of the Labour Commission who underwent abdominal operation last week, is making very satisfactory progress.—A. P.

## C. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S TOUR.

—:o:—

BELGAUM, Feb. 26.

Mr. C. Rajagopalacharya arrived here last evening from Satara. In the night he delivered a lecture on Civil Disobedience contemplated by Mr. Gandhi and appealed to the peoplpe to be prepared for the coming struggle. This morning he addressed the young men of Belgaum on the present situation and urged them to sign the Congress pledge but after due consideration.

Mr. Rajagopalacharya is leaving to-day for Dharwar and Hubli "en route" to Tamil country.—A. P.

## ELDER MURDER CASE.

—:o:—

### Death Sentence Upheld In Appeal.

PATNA, Feb. 26.

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Justice Scroope delivered judgment to-day in the Elder Murder Case dismissing the appeal and confirming the death sentence on Harrison.—Free Press.

## 12 HINDUS MURDERED.

—:o:—

DACOITY IN RAWALPINDI.

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 25.

A report of a daring dacoity resulting in the murder of about half a dozen members of a Hindu family has been received here from the village of Chohn Bhagtan, Kahuta Tehsil, in Rawalpindi District.—A. P.

## CANTONMENT HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Government has decided to proceed with the Cantonment House Accommodation Act amendment Bill and Mr. G. M. Young will move on the 27th instant that it be passed as amended by the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

## BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

PRESIDENT ELECT CONVICTED. SEDITION CHARGE.

Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, President of the Hooghly District Congress Committee and President-elect of the ensuing Bengal Provincial Conference to be held at Rajshahi was convicted to-day by Mr. Justice Pearson and Mr. Justice Patterson on a charge of sedition in respect of a speech delivered in April last at a meeting at Chinsurah in celebration of Jallianwallabagh, and sentenced to six months' sidple imprisonment. This is the outcome of the appeal by Government against the order of acquittal by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Hooghly Sadar.—A. P.

## BURMA COUNCIL.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Feb. 26.

The motion of Therrawaddy U. Pu for a token cut urging unconditional and immediate release of Phongyi U. Arthapa, now on hunger strike in Rangoon Jail, was lost at to-day's meeting of the Burma Legislative Council by a majority of seven votes. Another token cut for repealing Anti-boycott Act was also lost.

A resolution urging the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the working of Habitual Offenders Restriction Act with a view to amending or repealing it, was accepted by the Home Member.—A. P.

## BENGAL JUTE WORKERS DEMANDS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Miss Prabhabati Das Gupta, President, Bengal Jute Workers Union, in a statement to press says that on behalf of the Bengal Jute Workers she sent their demands to Mr. R. B. Laird, President, Jute Mills Association on January 21 but uptill now no reply has been received. Under the circumstances the Union finds no other alternative but to take definite steps to ameliorate the conditions of the Bengal Jute Workers to whom the Union is responsible.—A. P.

# Latest News.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

With reference to "Daily Herald's" statement cabled earlier, the Imperial and International Communications Limited state that hitherto no reply has been received from the Government with regard to its decisions on the question.

(Later).—In the Commons, Lees-Smith announced that Government had decided to conduct overseas wireless telephone services from Post Office stations at Rugby and Baldock and not from beam wireless telegraph station.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The heads of delegations to the Naval Conference privately conferred for an hour with Mr. MacDonald in the Commons this afternoon. Asked whether the Conference had broken down, a prominent personage who was present at meeting declared laughingly "No. Any such suggestion is rubbish."—Reuter.

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In RAVAL BUILDING, opposite N. Powell & Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants.

Apply third floor, to the owner.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1930.

## RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. H. P. Mody made out a very strong case for immediate protection to the textile industry. He briefly summed up the present position as follows: "The position is that the textile industry in India is seriously menaced by the competition of other countries, that it has done everything in reason to combat the menace, that the public and those who control the industry have suffered enormous losses during the last few years, that the revenues of the Government of Bombay and the Governmment of India have seriously diminished in consequence, and that unless the industry is adequately protected, it must go to the wall. That would be an unthinkable calamity for India." Mr. Mody proved with facts and figures almost every word in the above remarks. That the industry has for years been in severe distress is admitted by the very Government who are mainly responsible as much for the distress as for their inexcusable neglect in not administering prompt adequate relief. Mr. Mody does not exaggerate when he remarks that any further neglect "must be regarded as a crime against the country." In fact, he has not gone far enough in fixing the responsibility for the present crisis on Government. He has said not a word about Government's ruinous currency policy, which has operated in no small measure in precipitating the crisis. Mr. Lalji Naranji, Deputy Chairman of the Association, has, therefore, done well to do warn Government that "palliative measures are likely to prove unavailing" and that "Government should revise their currency policy and repair the mischief it has already done." With regard to that policy he adds: "Here lies the root cause. And unless that is dealt with and the Government's steps retraced, the country will be hurled into a veritable disaster. I dread to think what grave evils, poverty and starvation will not breed."

It seems from their recent note on the textile industry that Governmment are not willing to consider a further dole of protection but want to make it conditional on the Bombay Millowners previously reorganising the industry and restoring good relations with Labour. Mr. Mody has taken great pains to show that the Millowners have already effected many reforms in the reconstruction of the industry. It is true that a great deal more remains to be done by way of, for example, combinations for buying and selling as also for dyeing, bleaching and printing, standardising of production, use of improved machinery, eliminating the defects of the Agency system and wise utilisation of the prevailing spirit of Swadeshism. Then there is the most vital part of reconstruction, namely, improvement of Labour conditions. The need for all these reforms Mr. Mody does not deny, but he pleads, not without force, that many of these reforms need more time and more funds than are now available. It is, as we have said before, setting up a vicious circle for Government to insist on substantial success in reconstruction as condition precedent to any measure of relief when that relief itself is essential for the purpose of reconstruction.

## WHAT ARE THE GOVERNMENT DOING?

—:o:—

A Peshawar message stated on Tuesday that there would be no prosecution undertaken against Sirdar Abdul Hakim Khan (ex-Afghan Trade Agent) and Amanullah's step-brother, Sirdar Amin Jan, who were arrested in that city the other day, but that both would be deported to Burma under Regulation 3 of 1818. This action has been taken against them because their activities were alleged to be directed towards promoting a civil war in Afghanistan. Are the Government of India aware that there is another person in Peshawar whose activities are not much less menacing to Afghanistan and to the continuance of friendly relations between that country and India? We refer, of course, to the special correspondent of the "Times of India" who has been sending despatch after despatch containing the most atrocious half-truths, misrepresentations and untruths about the situation in Afghanistan—despatches which are not only most mischievously defamatory about Afghanistan and its people, but seem deliberately intended to foment another revolution in that country. On Tuesday we drew attention to the ravings of this correspondent. On the same day another despatch was published from the corresspondent in which he again gave utterance to this sweeping libel on the Afghan nation: "The payment of taxes is contrary to the code of the Afghan. His money, his possessions and his wealth are his own property and neither State nor Government, Prince nor commoner, according to him, has the right to demand title or cess."

Having indulged in this libel and having sought to suggest that Amanullah is trying to return to his country, the correspondent proceeds to defame that noble ex-King by stating that he is "being financed by some outside Power whose covetous eyes are focussed on Afghanistan." Amanullah naturally wishes to return to his country, but, as the statement issued by him in Angora shows, his main concern is not about himself but about his country. "I am prepared to return to Afghanistan even as an ordinary citizen, if need be", he says, "provided my programme of reforms is carried out fully." He left the country because he could not be a party to a civil war. It is unthinkable that he would seek to regain his throne through a civil war and nothing could be a more outrageous libel on him than to suggest that he would not prefer death to accepting foreign help against his own country. His visit to Angora is perfectly accountable by personal reasons. But the correspondent of the "Times" finds it a convenient basis on which to build his structure of fancy, falsehood and mischief. And, as facts are lacking, he presses rumours into his services—rumours which also probably emanate from his own brain. Thus he writes: "Then there are the scarists. Those who always see in every movement the hidden hand of Russia—the skull and cross bones of Moscow. It was stated to me to-day that Amanullah has come to a working agreement with Russia to overthrow the present regime in Afghanistan and on completion to permit Afghanistan to come under Russian dominance." That is scare No. 1. To proceed to scare No. 2· "Then there is another rumour to the effect that Persia and Germany have interested themselves in Afghan affairs. Perhaps both countries have but if merely from the point of view of developing trade." This is how this so-called responsible journalist performs his function of retailing truth. His activities are a public menace and we are amazed that a responsible journal should give publication to mischievous trash, admittedly based on rumours, about a friendly neighbouring country, which has just emerged from a civil war and whose Government and people are trying to rehabilitate it as best as they can.

## MORE SOOTHING SYRUP.

—:o:—

The Bombay Legislative Council has adopted a resolution on the proposed London Conference which is worthy of its unenviable traditions. Mr. R. G. Pradhan, who moved it, couched it in terms acceptable even to Government—evidently following the line of least resistance. He did not demand immediate Dominion Status or anything like it, though but a few months ago the Liberals, whom Mr. Pradhan represented, asked for full and immediate Dominion Status as their irreducible minimum demand. Some of the Councillors who took the demand seriously proposed to embody it in the resolution But the Leader of the House, Mr. Hotson, would listen to no such proposal. At this resistance, which is not without its significance about the prospects of the Conference, the House pliantly followed the line of least resistance and accepted the original resolution. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, the mathematician, was so impressed by the debate that he felt it necessary to remind the House that "mere ciphers without a unit had no value whatsoever" and that "if the Congress was kept outside and other sections, which were no better than ciphers, were put together, it would be anything but a solution of the political problem." In truth no resolutions that the Councils could pass would make it possible for the Congress to join the London Conference. That question will be solved by something more real than Council debates and resolutions. The resolutions, however, serve as a measure of the self-respect of the people that stick to the Councils. Even the "Morning Post" recognises the true value of resolutions like those the Council of State and the Bombay Council have passed. Only the other day that paper remarked that such soothing syrup as the House of Elders had sought to administer counted for nothing and that what really mattered was the steadily progressing programme of Mahatma Gandhi. Many Moderates, too, know that but too well. But a Conference in London presided over by the Premier, if he is not otherwise preoccupied, is not without its charm.

## PARAMOUNT POWER'S INTERVENTION.

—:o:—

In his opening speech at the tenth session of the Chamber of Princes the Viceroy remarked that "the rare occasions upon which the British Government had been obliged to intervene in the affairs of individual States during the past decade created a record in which all of them must feel some degree of pride." One reply to this questionable boast is that the occasions of intervention including the subtle variety are not quite so few as they are publicly known to be. Another is that the Damocles' sword is no less a menace because it does not actually fall. Rare occasions of intervention are not necessarily an unmixed blessings from the people's point of view, though they may be from the Government's. When misrule is rampant in a State and helps to set off the lesser misrule in British India, it is no solace to the people of the State that the "Paramount Power" [illegible]

Turning to the "Round Table Conference," the Viceroy said nothing new. " It was too early yet to predict with certainty when the Conference would meet or how it would be composed." Since a large number of interest, parties and communities are to be "represented" on the Conference, it is not easy to decide upon the cleverest method of packing it. But the Viceroy did assure the public once again that all "important interests" would be "heard". That should satisfy all those who are now content with being heard though a year ago they claimed an "authoritative voice."

## THE FRENCH CABINET.

—:o:—

Even in the annals of French Cabinets, that of M. Chautemps will be remembered for its short duration. It was hardly expected to last many days, but it has come to an end much earlier than was feared. M. Tardieu was out of it and that was sufficient reason for its instability. For, as is evident from the fact that the announcement of the vote in the Chamber was greeted with shouts of "Vive Tardieu", France wants him to lead her at a time when vital questions affecting what she regards as her security are being discussed at the Naval Conference. At that Conference France has taken a line of her own and is determined to see that whatever decisions are arrived at by it are in accordance with her desire. And M. Tardieu is the man who will be a better instrument for securing this purpose than a Premier who depends for support on Socialists whose leader declares that they cannot subscribe to the "considerable increase in tonnage involved in the French Naval Memorandum, rigid adherence to which will lead to the break-down of the London Conference and to the adjournment of the general Disarmament Conference." The French political crisis gives no hope of the success of the London Conference.

# ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBT.

## INDIA'S COLOSSAL DEBT: 1200 CRORES.

(BY POLUCUS).

The aggregate of our Indian Public Debt was given, in the last Budget Statement, as follows:—

(N.B. Figures are in crores of rupees, and as outstanding on 31st March).

| In India. | 1923 | 192[illegible] |
|---|---|---|
| Loans | 339.83 | 396.6[illegible] |
| Treasury Bills in Public Hands | 21.59 | 6.9[illegible] |
| Treasury Bills in P.C.R. | 40.65 | 39.15 |
| Other Obligations | | |
| P.O. Savings | 23.20 | 34.74 |
| P.O. Cash Certif. | 3.13 | 32.30 |
| Provident Funds | 36.17 | 60.42 |
| Depreciation Funds | .... | 31.85 |
| Provincial Balance | 2.86 | 8.09 |
| Total Loans | 411.07 | 436.71 |
| Total Other Oblig. | 65.35 | 167.40 |
| Total India | 476.43 | 604.11 |
| In England. (In Million Sterling). | 1923 | 19[illegible] |
| Loans | £222.83 | 282.[illegible] |
| War Contribution | 19.71 | 16.[illegible] |
| Capital Value of Railway Annuities | 61.31 | 53.[illegible] |
| Provident Fund | 0.04 | 0.[illegible]2 |
| Total England | £303.98 | 352.[illegible]4 |
| Equal @ 18d per Rupee, in crores of Rs. | 405.31 | 470.65 |
| Grand Total of Interest Bearing Obligation, in crores of Rupees | Rs. 881.74 | 1074.16 |

**CAVEAT: EXCHANGE.**

It may interest the reader to note and remember, even at this stage, that the Sterling Debt, converted as above at the present rate of exchange, is little better than an accountancy fiction. For, unless we are liquidating on the spot, such a conversion has no meaning. For all we know and can say to the contrary at present, we may have to face a 16d. rupee at the time of actual repayment, as we are doing to-day in the shape of actual values paid.

**CAMOUFLAGE OF PRODUCTIVITY.**

There is also another point worth noting. The above statement does not distinguish, as the last Finance Minister was in the habit of distinguishing, between Productive and Unproductive Debt. According to his figures, on March 31st, 1928, the [illegible] was Rs. 312.88 crores, of which Rs. 186.54 was owed by the Government of India, and 178.73 crores was on account of the Provincial Governments; the balance of Unproductive Debt on that date being represented to be 178.73 crores. Sir Basil Blackett was, however, in the habit of ignoring certain obligations, which the present Finance Member has included in the statement above given. It thus represents a truer position than under Sir Basil. It is, however, still not quite accurate, nor up-to-date. If we add the loans floated this year yielding 15 crores of new money, and about 8 crores in England; if we bring into account the increased Treasury Bills of this year; and if we remember to make an adjustment for the difference in exchange value of the rupee on a more natural basis, the aggregate burden of all kinds of Public Debt, owed by all sorts of authorities, and incurred for no matter what purpose, or in what form will be not much short of Rs. 1200 crores at the present moment. This is about half of India's total annual wealth in material goods of all kinds. And that wealth barely suffices to give only one meal a day, of the coarsest kind to every human being in the land, and that, too, if we exclude other needs of human life.

**ASSETS.**

In examining the ethics of debt like this, we are bound to consider the *contra* side of the account, before we analyse the contract of debt in its express terms, or its unavoidable implications. Sir George Schuster has in this, as in the other respects, already mentioned, broken ground, by appending to his year's Budget statement of account the assets of India. These assets are:—

(In crores of rupees).

| | 31-3-1928 | 31-3-1929 |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Advanced to Railways | 517.22 | [illegible].60 |
| Capital Advanced to Commercial Depts. | 19.43 | [illegible].75 |
| Capital Advanced to Provinces | 87.49 | [illegible].95 |
| Capital Advanced to States, etc. | 8.90 | [illegible].43 |
| Cash, Bullion and Securities | 44.80 | |
| Total Value of Assets | 677.84 | [illegible]3.30 |

**WHAT ABOUT CURRENCY RESERVES?**

We are not concerned, for the moment, with the accuracy of these valuations. But the [illegible]

*Previous articles appeared on 17th and 21st instant respectively.

**COUNTRY'S RESOURCES MORTGAGED.**

Let us now consider the several issues of a legal and ethical nature, raised at the end of the last article. As regards the *nature of the contract* in each case, it is a clear obligation of the Government of India, though the form may not be the same in each case. Sometimes no time limit for repaying the capital is fixed, as in the old [illegible] per cent. India Paper; but in recent times a definite limit, in stead of making a loan "payable when able," is becoming more and more in vogue. The economics of these two alternative forms of contracting debts is interesting. But we need not track this discussion accordingly as the debt is only meant to be excellent, safe investment for the relatively small investor familiar with the wiles of the Exchange, or as a clearly economic proposition, each on its own merit, as judged by its ethical consequences The interest situation is sometimes concealed, as in the case of the Post Office Cash Certificates; or only partially concealed, as in loans issued at [illegible]. Sometimes, again, special rights are given by way of conversion into future loans, or assurances for special provision for repayment [illegible] by instituting a form of a definite Sinking Fund are also afforded. These [illegible] raise grave questions of ethics. as regards the parity between creditors of the same party; though, I suppose, the differences in parity of treatment in these respects, as between several classes of creditors, may be held to be evaluated in the market quotations of these several forms of debt. The pledge in almost all cases of indebtedness is that of the whole national credit, so far as the Government of the country can afford such a pledge. No specific asset, or special branch of revenue is set apart for the service of the particular debt. That means that, in the last resort, the entire country is responsible for the liquidation of that debt, no matter what may have happened as regards the amounts borrowed. For reasons of economics, the consolidated treatment of the public credit of a country may be advisable; but it is open to argument if the ethical considerations on the same point would bear in the same direction. And the same remark may be ventured on the ethics of conversion, Rights, and Redemption by means of special [illegible]

**THE LAW OF CONTRACT.**

On the [illegible] ground, the far more complex [illegible] deration is the important conflicting interests, their concerning the [illegible]

(Continued on page 11.)

## *NOTES OF THE DAY.*

**Racial Discrimination.**

The debate in the Assembly on racial discrimination in Railway services elicited an unqualified admission from Government that such discrimination still exists. Confronted with unchallengeable facts and figures Mr. Hayman, a member of the Railway Board, pleaded guilty to the charge of discrimination even in Railway Workshops and assured the House that Government had formulated a new set of rules under which there would be no discrimination "either in theory or in practice." This assurance about the theory may possibly be different from the past unfulfilled assurances. But he must be a bold man who would predict that discrimination would soon cease in practice. In this connection the position of the Anglo-Indian, who was not inaptly described by Mr. Kelkar as "Mr. Siding Bothways" is still to be clearly defined. It will not be for him to claim one set of concessions as an Indian and another as a European. It was rage and not plain truth that induced Col. Gidney to cry out that the Indians "were envious of the 4000 important jobs the Anglo-Indians had earned by loyal and patriotic work". The sort of patriotism referred to is not very likely to be envied.

**Mr. Benn On G. I. P. Strike.**

The reply which Mr. Benn gave to a question in the Commons regarding the G. I. P. Railway strike makes one wonder if he spoke as a member of a Labour Government. All that he did was to repeat parrot-wise the substance of the communique issued by the Government of India. There was no indication in his reply of any desire on his part to ask the Government of India to bring about a settlement, much less any realisation of the fact that thousands of workers do not resort to strike without an acute sense of grievance. Thus does British Labour in Office safeguard the interests of workers in India!

**Budget Speech.**

In reply to our telegram to the Finance Member regarding the distribution of copies of his Budget speech we received the following telegram from him from New Delhi yesterday:—

> "I very greatly regret that owing to special exigencies it has not yet been possible to circulate full printed Budget speech in advance. I am doing my very best to meet convenience of Press and will notify you fully later of arrangements proposed.—Schuster.

We are glad to note that the Finance Member is alive to the inconvenience that will be caused to the Press and the public by delay in the distribution of copies of his speech to be delivered to-morrow. We trust he will be able to make arrangement that will obviate this inconvenience.

**Thought for the day.**

"The present situation in India illustrates some of the unfortunate results of the political dependence of a civilised people Not only politically but also in economic matters, India is kept in a state of dependance on the metropole. But the most hopeless feature of the situation is that the men who would naturally be leaders in government and enterprise find themselves excluded from opportunities for exercising legitimate power in their own country. Such a decapitation of an entire people is a great sacrifice to impose even in return for the blessings of peace and an efficient policing of the country."

DR. PAUL S. REINSEH

**What he had Lost.**

Constable (to resident seated on doorstep at 2 a. m.): "What's the trouble, sir? Lost your key?"

Mr. Henpeck: "No-no; m-my n-nerve."

# WORLD OF SPORT

## YESTERDAY'S RACES AT MAHALAXMI.

### A Double For Kolhapur.

### PENCEDOR ATONES.

Fortune did not entirely desert backers at yesterday's meeting, for in a card of eight events three good favourites scored.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur had a profitable double through the medium of Clifton Abbot and Shahana and only narrowly missed a treble when Arch Druid and Shanawaz failed by a short margin in their respective races.

A notable performance was the success of Pencedor in the St. Patrick's Handicap wherein he shouldered 10st. 11lb. to victory under the masterly handling of Obaid.

Arabs in Class III figured in a distance event for the Pali Hill Plate, Division I. Two horses from the same stable contested the finish. Yona at better odds than the favourite Humsiyah, a promising new-comer, got the better of the grey mare, Yafar with a late run was a poor third.

The recalcitrant Arcadia consented to take a start in Division II of the Pali Hill Plate and the upshot was that this useful chestnut scored quite comfortably at the expense of Muyassar and Dilsher.

Fionnuala won the Swindon Plate as everybody thought she would, but she was hard ridden to keep the fast finishing Shanawaz at bay. Nix ran a game race under a big weight and the well-favoured Nanny finishing resolutely was fourth.

Making light of his welter-weight Pencedor won the St. Patrick's Handicap, thanks to the brilliant riding of the Arab jockey, Obaid, waited with for a part of the journey the speedy gelding came with a sparkling run on the outside to head The Lawyer who ran a better race than his stable-mate Bridal Knot who was the public fancy. The gelding son of Juggernam toiled in the rear from flag-fall and gave a doleful display.

The Melton Plate, a race of some importance for Arab ponies, proved to be a gift for the Kolhapur owned Shahana and as if to make the victory doubly certain Tanaji also in the orange livery got home second, Asian Beg accounted for the others.

The Kolhapur stable had another success when Clifton Abbot annexed the spoils for the Leopardstown Plate. He was obviously well fancied though the cult of public money went on his stable-mate Scottish Flag. The son of Abbot's trace galloped over his rivals up the straight and won easily, North-West Passage and Scottish Flag filling the minor placings.

The valuable Cheveley Handicap went to the Mysore gelding Alcor, but not before a capital struggle was witnessed between the son of Pelops and Arch Druid. It was a light finish and Alcor only got his head in front in the last stride Poor Scats, one of the best backed, only just got up in time to secure a remunerative placing.

Moon Spark had a deserving success in the Desert Handicap for he has been running consistently without meeting with the best of luck. Benares, the favourite, made a gallant attempt to get up to Pillay's grey, but the latter held a half length advantage at the end. Akra, making his first appearance this season, came on fast at the finish to short head Birbal for third place.

The following are the results:—

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Div. I. Distances 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's YONA 7-5 H McQuade ..... 1
Messrs. M R Kasperkhan and Syed A R Naqib's HUMSIYAH 8-4 C Hoyt ..... 2
Mr. Mujeed Abdulnoor's YAFAR 8-6 Howell ..... 3
Mr. A R J Talib's Jewel 8-2 Duckenfield ..... 4

Also ran:—Safety 9-4 W. J. Sibbritt, Hamdani 8-11 A K. Obaid, Mujama'a 8-11 A. Clarke, Sinnan 8-10 Khalil, Plassey 8-10 Burn, Amanra 8-6 T. Hill, Fehaimi 8-4 W. G. Thompson, Arcahan 8-4 S. Black, Metropolis 7-7 cd. 7-8 Stevens, Packard 7-3 cd. 7-6 Behsman, Shekib 7-3 cd. 7-5 Reynolds, Arkan 7-3 R. Stokes

All ran.

The race:—Humsiyah was the last away. Packard led from Arkan, Shekib and Metropolis. Nearing the "six" Arkan was leading from Metropolis, Shekib and Packard, Mujama'a headed the others. Yona was handy in the bunch. As they came round Yona took charge and going well easily withstood the challenge of Humsiyah. Yafar was a poor third.

Won by 1½ lengths, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time:—2 mins 21 3/5 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 76-8. Places Rs. 21-8 Rs. 19 and Rs. 16.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 47. Places Rs 13, Rs 10 and Rs 9.

Favourite: Humsiyah.

Winner trained by Syed Saleh.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Div II. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Mujeed Abdulnoor's ARCADIA 8-10 Howell ..... 1
Mr. Syed Mahomed bin Ali's MUYASSAR 8-2 Stokes ..... 2
Mr. Habib Esmail's DILSHER 8-7 Burn ..... 3
Mr Hamid Jamoor's Al Basil 8-10 Behsman ..... 4

Also ran:—Julius Caesar 9-3 T Hill, Joyfuss 9-3 Herbert, Sialkot 9-2 A K Obaid. Valentino 8-10 Diab, Nobility 8-6 S Black, Brigand 8-4 Duckenfield, Black Tiger 8-3 W J Sibbritt, Rolls Royce 8-3 Barnett, Cino 7-11 McQuade, Bulbul Hazar 7-3 cd 7-4 Reynolds, Aahebed 7-3 Japheth.

Not run: Shamah 8-11 and Conqueror 7-3.

The race:—Bulbul Hazar flashed out for a space. Then Valentino took up the running and was followed by Bulbul Hazar, Nobility, Dilsher and Al Basil. Valentino retired at the turn where Arcadia moved and assuming command easily disposed of Muyassar and Dilsher.

Won by 1¼ lengths, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time.—2mins 22 1/5 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 93. Places Rs. 21, Rs 15 and Rs 14.

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 7/8.

Favourite: Dilsher.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

THE SWINDON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's FIONNUALA 8-6 Reynolds ..... 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHANAWAZ 7-7 Stokes ..... 2
Messrs. Yussuff Haroon and Gems' NIX 9-6 Obaid ..... 3
Mr. Habib Esmail's Nanny 7-12 Burn ..... 4

Also ran:—Friar Melody's Pride W J Sibbritt, Rossauter 9-7 Marable, Prose and Verse 9-6 Barnett, Roseate Air 8-13 Howell, Jayakumari 8-11 Herbert, The Rajah 7-12 McQuade, Ordaile 8-3 A Clarke.

The race:—Nanny gave trouble and delayed the start. On settling down Fionnuala raced slightly clear of Shanawaz, Roseate Air and Nanny with Friar Melody's Pride last. Fionnuala maintained her lead and safely resisted the challenge of Shanawaz. Nix took third place with a late run on the outside.

Not Run: Fly Blue 9-0 and Certainly 8-1.

Won by short head, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time.—1min 15 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 38-8 & Rs. 26.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 12-8. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 13-8.

Favourite: Fionnuala.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A handicap for horses 3, 4 and 5 years old only in Classes II and III which have not won a race value Rs. 5,000 or over, or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,500 or over after landing.

Messrs. Yussuff Haroon and Gem's PENCEDOR 10-1 Obaid ..... 1
Mr. Eve's THE LAWYER 9-4 Brace ..... 2
Mrs. Pine's SHINING STAR 9-3 Townsend ..... 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bright Story 8-11 Sibbritt ... 4

Also ran:— Bridal Knot 8-11 C Hoyt, Avanti 9-3 Herbert, Quickfire 9-0 Morris, Tomas Minden 8-12 Marrable, Newark 8-2 R Stokes, Asterisk 7-10 Burn, Pictou 7-8 Harding.

Not run:—Rossauter 7-11 and Fly Blue 7-4.

The race:—A good start and on settling down Bright Story showed the way to Newark, The Lawyer and Shining Star. The Lawyer collared Bright Story round the turn and was fighting out the issue with Shining Star when Pencedor challenged and overhauling the pair got the verdict by a head.

Won by head, short head, short head.

Time.—1min. 14 1/5 secs.

Firs tote paid: Win Rs. 145/8 Places Rs. 38, Rs. 47 & Rs. 17.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 128. Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 9-8.

Favourite: The Lawyer (bracket.)

Winner trained by Y. Haroon.

THE MELTON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. Terms for Arabs 14-0 hands and under landed on or after 1st July 1929 direct from the country of foaling.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAHANA 9-6 Morris ..... 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's TANAJI 9-6 Herbert ..... 2
Mr. M. Dhala's ASLAN BEG 8-10 Behsman ..... 3
Mr. Esmail bin Khalil's Malster 9-2 Duckenfield ..... 4

Also ran:—Taj Bibi 9-10 A K Obaid, Strephon 9-10 Marrable, Marika 9-6 Burn, Elwaiziyah 9-6 Howell, Majid Beg 9-3 Harding, Nash Nash 9-3 C Hoyt, Kurtuba 8-10 W G Thompson, Hall Mark 8-9 S Black, Varka 8-6 Khalil, Rabbit 8-2 Reynolds, Colombo 8-2 McQuade.

The race:—Tanaji showed the way to Shahana, Marika and Taj Bibi. Aslan Beg and Majid Beg were badly placed at this stage. Entering the straight Shahana forged ahead and won easily from Tanaji.

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time:—1 min 22 3-5 secs.

First tote paid:—Rs. 18-8. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 30 & Rs. 22-8.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 9-8. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 9.

Favourite: Shahana (bracket).

Winner trained by Shripati.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CLIFTON ABBOT, 7-3, R Stokes ..... 1
Mr Eve's NORTH-WEST PASSAGE, 8-12, J W Brace .... 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SCOTTISH FLAG, 8-3, Morris ..... 3
Mr W Bird's Co-respondent, 8-6, W J Sibbritt ..... 4

Also ran:—Puffin 9-2 Howell, Miss Mount 9-0 Marrable, Burgos 9-0 A K Obaid, Hotstuff 7-8 McQuade, Sunnyville 8-11 Reynolds, Lazy Martin 8-3 Stevens, Chinese Honeymoon 8-3 T Hill, Jovial William 8-1 Behsman, Poland 7-10 Burn.

Not run:—Desert Sun 8-13, Pack Up 8-1, The Lawyer 8-5, Quick Toy 8-9 and Tomas Minden 7-13.

The race:—Miss Mount led from Co-respondent, North-West Passage and Burgos. Chinese Honeymoon headed the rest. As they swung round North-West Passage was in command, but Clifton Abbot soon passed him to win as he liked. Scottish Flag kept Co-respondent out of third place. Miss Mount pulled up lame.

Won by 1 length, short head, neck.

Time:—1 min 25 2/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 29 for win, and Rs. 28, Rs. 36 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 13-8 for win, and Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Favourite:—Kolhapur bracket.

Winner trained by Shripati.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in Class I that have not won after 1st December, 1929, a race value Rs. 10,000 or over, or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 12,000 or over, and for all horses in Class II.

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's ALCOR, 7-13, T Hill ..... 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARCH DRUID, 8-5, A C Walker ..... 2
Mr J Reynolds' POOR SCATS, 8-9, C Hoyt ..... 3
Mr H M Mehta's Kilderkin, 7-3, Whiteside ..... 4

Also ran:—Deltos 9-10, Gamvros 7-5, French Briar 9-2, Fordney 8-13, Gallant Gael 8-0, Eastern Bloom 8-3, Desert Sun 8-0, Charmaine 8-0, Amsel 7-13, Restoration 7-11, Pandora's Box 7-3, Coed Canlas 6-12.

All ran.

The race:—Gallant Gael raced to the front and set the pace to Arch Druid, Amsei, Alcor and Kilderkin with Coed Canlas last. They came round in this order. Arch Druid looked a winner up the straight, but succumbed to a strong challenge from Alcor who won fairly comfortably in the end.

Won by neck, 1 length; 1 length.

Time:—1 min 39 3-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 65 for win, and Rs. 22, Rs. 25 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 35 for win, and Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 8-8 for places.

Favourite:—Poor Scats.

Winner trained by Dr. H. Krishna Rao.

THE DESERT HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Class II which have not won a race other than in Class III since 1st November, 1929.

Mr J A Wadia's MOON SPARK, 8-11, Harding ..... 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BENARES, 8-2, Morris 2
Mr J Ruiz's AKRA, 8-0, T Hill .3
Mr M C Patel's Birbal, 7-9, S Black ..... 4

Also ran:—Harsak 9-6, Othello 8-11, Mooltan 8-8, Nadim 8-3, Mashal 8-2, Takreet 7-3, Golden Ball 7-12, Red Flag 7-10, My Hope 7-4.

Not run:—Mashalla 8-12.

The race:—Othello was badly left. Red Flag made the pace from Golden Ball Moon Spark and Harsak. Benares brought up the others. Moon Spark headed Red Flag, as they came round and went on to win easily from Benares. Akra placed third with a late rush.

Won by 1 2 length, 3/4 length, short head.

Time:—1 min. 21 3/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 66-8 for win and Rs. 23, Rs. 21 and Rs. 56 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 34 for win, and Rs. 11, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 28-8 for places.

Favourite:—Benares bracket.

Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

## INDIAN WOMEN'S HOSTEL.

—:o:—

### Variety Entertainment In Aid.

An interesting Variety Entertainment was given at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall last Saturday evening in aid of the Hostel for Women Workers and University Students. The first part of the programme included European items, and the second was entirely Indian.

Miss Chattopadhya appearing on the stage explained each item. Miss Mendonsa played the piano. Little Miss Jerome Constable was most charming in her Salome Dance, especially when she appeared in her second dance as the "Pink Lady" of the 18th Century Victorian Era, she captured the hearts of the audience and won their admiration. Master Buster Tweddle was not less charming in his Scotish Highland Dances. Miss Bird entertained the audience by giving Barcelona and Scarf Dances. Mr. Terry deserves credit for all this as the above little dancers were trained by him.

Mr. Nariman was enthusiastic and keen on having this kind of an institution in Bombay. He was very much struck by the simplicity and homely atmosphere of the place, and he was very sorry to note that such an institution has not received any encouragement and financial help from the public of Bombay. He remarked that response is given more to the person who makes the appeal than to the cause itself. He hoped that the public would come forward with donations, and help this institution which is thoroughly Indian.

Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas wished Miss Tulaskar all success in her undertaking.

## LAST DAY OF HAWIIAN TROUBADOURS.

—:o:—

The famous Hawaiian Troubadours who have been attracting crowded audiences at the Capitol for the past four days will give their last performances to-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m. No extension of their season is possible, as they are sailing on to-morrow.

## INDIAN MUSIC AT OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

### Singing Concert By Miss Mahiboobai.

Lovers of Indian music will have an opportunity of hearing the singing by Miss Mahiboobai, the well-known singer of Sholapur, who will give two concerts at the Royal Opera House, one on Thursday 27th at 9-30 p.m. and other on Friday at 6 p.m.

Miss Mahiboobai has received scientific training under the famous singer of Karnatak, Khan Saheb Tufel Hussein Khan, and her art has been very much appreciated by Princes and others whom she has entertained. At the Opera House she will give an interesting programme comprising the different Indian "Ragas", "Gazals", "Thumari," etc.

## NATIONAL AMATEURS.

—:o:—

### A Successful "Debut"

A appreciative audience greeted the National Amateurs at the Baliwalla Theatre on Tuesday night when they staged the popular Marathi drama "Samshaya Kallol". Taking into consideration that it was their first "debut" on the Bombay stage and that the play presents difficulties even to experienced professionals, the efforts of the National amateurs must be regarded as most commendable. It is a play which will fail to achieve any measure of success without a perfect combination and understanding of the four main characters represented in the story. To the Marathi theatregoers the plot is very familiar; a love affair which, as it develops, creates very breezy and comical situations and where the lovers are the victims of their own suspicions.

The difficult role in the play, namely, that of Phalgunrao was executed by Mr. Mudkatte, and he was ably assisted by Mr. Karkal in the female role. Music, which is an important factor in Marathi dramas, was contributed by Mr. Manjrekar who played the hero, but the palm for acting was carried by Master Ganeshsunder, whose charming characterisation of Revati, the heroine, evoked repeated encrores from the audience. Thanks to the able stage direction of Mr. K. Umanath Rao there was not a single hitch in the drama. Altogether, the National amateurs gave a creditable account of themselves; and with more experience and systematic training they may justly look forward to greater achievements.

# WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

## Andrews And Mrs. Covell Win Singles Titles.

### RAJA IYER AND WAGLE DOUBLES CHAMPIONS.

The Western India Lawn Tennis Championship for 1930 were finally decided on Wednesday before an enthusiastic gathering. Admirable arrangements were made by the Committee of Management, and no other tournament could have been better organised. Mr. E. Rose, the Honorary Secretary deserves the thanks of all tennis 'fans', for his painstaking efforts in making this annual fixture such a success.

The entries received were 72 in the Men's Singles, 32 in the Men's Doubles, 22 in the Mixed Doubles, 13 in the Ladies' Singles, and 9 in the Ladies' Doubles. Competitors from Calcutta, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Poona, Ahmedabad, Malkapur, Jubbulpore, Limbdi and Jath participated giving the tournament an All?India flavour.

Although Pitt, Hodi, Tomonaga and other Japanese players were absentees, the presence of E. Andrews, the New Zealander, who has played at Wimbledon, and Mrs. Covell, a former captain of the Wightman Cup team, gave an added interest to the championship.

Mr. R. Delves aptly stated that the standard of tennis was of first class calibre, and it was evident that local players have profited by the visit of the French tennis stars recently. Lady Sykes presented the Challenge Cups to the successful competitors at the conclusion of the play, and after Mr. Rose had thanked Her Excellency for her keen interest in the tournament and for consenting to present the trophies the function came to a close.

The Brooke-Edwards-Brougn versus Raja Iyer-Wagle match provided the gallery with plenty of thrills.

Brooke-Edwards opened the game with his service and won it without giving a point. Raja Iyer's service game was also won by the Indian pair after one dence was called, thus making the score (1—1). Every one thought that the set would prove most interesting, but before Raja Iyer or Wagle could settle down their opponents ran away with set and won it at (6—1). Brough was in excellent form and served and drove with deadly precision.

There was more interest in the second set. Raja Iyer and Brooke-Edwards each won their service games, but Wagle lost his when Brough passed Raja Iyer with a base line shot, giving the European pair a (2—1) lead. Two all was called when Brough footfaulted at (15—40). The fifth game was won off Raja Iyer service without a point being conceded. Brooke-Edwards scored frequently with clean service aces but Wagle took a hard return to win the sixth game when Brooke-Edwards and Brough were one point in arrears. Wagle again lost his service at (15—40)) giving decided advantage to his opponents the score then being (4—3) in favour of the Indians. The next two games were won fairly easily by Raja Iyer and Wagle, but some brilliant net play by Brooke-Edwards evoked general applause.

Raja Iyer and Wagle played an excellent uphill game and carried the second set through sheer determination. The first game in the third set ran to dence but Brough bungled on easy smash into the net when the score was to Raja Iyer and Wagle's advantage (1—0). Raja Iyer won his service game and increased the lead to (2—0.) He again executed some wonderful well placed drives between Brooke-Edwards and Brough in 'No Man's Land' but the latter pair went on to win the game after dence was called twice. Brough was tiring in the fourth game and Brooke-Edwards was taking too many risks, his cross court drives going out of touch. Raja Iyer and Wagle won this game taking the score to (3—1) in their favour.

Brooke-Edwards lost the first point of the fifth game and also gave away the next two points by successive double faults, but Brough and he pulled themselves together and levelled up matters by some brilliant net play, going on to win the game after one dence was called. Raja Iyer lost his service and (3—3) was signalled. Brough won the seventh game off his own service but Wagle won the next after a long drawn game, Raja Iyer excelling in some brilliant backhand strokes at the net. Again, the European pair won the ninth game and looked like winning the set but Raja Iyer and Wagle drew level once more at (5—5). The next two games went to them, Brough giving away an easy point by double faulting in eleventh game. Wagle employed an underhand spin service for the last two points of the game but it was not effective.

The Gents' Singles between Andrews and Kamruddin did not prove as interesting as the Doubles match, Andrews winning fairly comfortably by (6—3) (6—3). Both men adopted base line tactics, Andrews steady play telling in the end. Kamruddin employed his slice and cuts throughout but Andrews placed him with well directed drives and forced him to the base line.

The first game was won by Kamruddin who was more aggressive but Andrews won the next, keeping Kamruddin constantly on the run. The next two games went to Andrews giving him a lead (3—1). Kamruddin then started the attack again and won two successive game making the score (3). The seventh game was carried by Andrews after dence had been called twice, Kamruddin losing his service in the eight and Andrews winning the ninth and last without conceding in point.

The second set was played on the same lines as the first but players preferring a base line duel to net play, Andrews coming out on top after some brilliant rallies were exchanged.

The Mrs. Covell-Miss Row Singles Final was decidedly more interesting than the Gents' Singles and though Miss Row lost (6—2) (6—1), she made Miss Covell go all out. Mrs. Covell on the other hand was superior with her well placed drives and her greater experience told on so young a player as Miss Row who is bound to improve in the near future.

Mrs. Covell only gave away 4 points in the first three games but lost the fourth after dence was called. The next four were all won by Mrs. Covell, Miss Row losing a good number of points by driving out of court and double faulting.

The second set saw Miss Row game, but she could not do much better than take one game in the whole set.

Following are the results:—

MEN'S DOUBLES (Finals):

Raja Iyer and Wagle beat Brooke-Edwards and Brough (1—6) (6—3) (7—5).

MEN'S SINGLES (Finals):

Andrews beat Kamruddin (6—3) (6—3).

LADIES' SINGLES (Finals):

Mrs. Covell beat Miss Row (6—2) (6—1).

# MUSICAL TALENT OF INDIANS.

## AN APPRECIATION BY MR. MIROVITCH.

### TRIBUTE TO PARSI COMMUNITY

The musical talents of the Indian people has won the admiration of Mr. Alfred Mirovitch, the world famous Russian Pianist, who is sailing on Friday for America, his adopted home-country, after completing his Indian tour.

"I leave India with very genuine regret," observed Mr. Mirovitch to a "Chronicle" representative who interviewed him for his impressions of this country. I have learnt more and know India much better by smy present visit than I had done by all my previous visits put together."

Mr. Mirovitch had already expressed his great love for Indian art and culture in his previous interview to the "Chronicle" published on January 15th last. This time he principally dwelt on experience of the musical talents he had observed during his tour of the last two months.

PARSIS OF BOMBAY.

"I have a very warm spot in my heart for the Parsi community of Bombay," he said. "They are a very intelligent people, and great lovers of art. Very rarely have I met a community with such an enthusiasm for music as I found among the Parsis."

Mr. Birovitch then spoke of his experiences in Bengal. He had a wonderful reception in Calcutta and Rangoon.

He was absolutely amazed, he said, by the great intelligence and high spirits he found among the Bengali intelligentsia. At Calcutta they literally overwhelmed him with their hospitality.

Miss Bani Tagore, a niece of the Poet Rabindranath Tagore, who is herself a Doctor of Music, specially arranged for Mr. Mirovitch a concert of Indian music. The wonderful music especially, instrumental music, he heard on that occasion was something new to him. "I was amazed at the marvellous technique and the beauty of that music," he said.

A MUSICAL GENIUS.

Mr. Mirovitch then spoke of a musical genius he met at a luncheon arranged in his (Mr. Mirovitch's) honour by a rich and prominent Bengali in Calcutta. Prof. Bannerji, an old man of 70 years, played on several instruments, one of which was his own invention.

That man, said Mr. Mirovitch, "is, without the slightest exaggeration, as great an artist as Kreisler or Pederewski. I was deeply impressed by his music, and I am sure it is entirely unknown in the world that such great artists exist in India. I am sure that if somebody could organise a world tour for Prof. Bannerji, it would be a great success."

"But there is no hope of this being done," added Mr. Mirovitch "Prof. Bannerji cannot be persuaded to move out of his secluded life he is now living. He lives absolutely for his art. I was crazy about him."

A FUNNY EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Mirovitch then related some of his funny experiences of journalists. At Rangoon, a writer reviewing his concert in a paper concluded his appreciation with the remark: "It would be interesting to see what Mr. Mirovitch could do with more intense and inflammable music."

Mr. Mirovitch was very much amused at the expression "inflammable" music. "When I saw that", he said laughingly, "I was inclined to write to the writer of the review that the police does not allow inflammable music."

ANNOYING JOURNALIST.

Another funny experience of Mr. Mirovitch was of a journalist in South Africa who went to him for an interview. The pressman wanted to know who was his favourite composer. Mr. Mirovitch replied that he had none, and that every composer he played was at the moment his favourite.

"But surely, you must have some one favourite," insisted the pressman. He would not accept Mr. Mirovitch's denial, and became more and more annoying by his repeated insistence. Finally, Mr. Mirovitch silenced him by turning the tables against him.

"What is your favourite dish?" asked Mr. Mirovitch.

The pressman paused to consider.

"A good beefstick?" suggested Mr. Mirovitch. "Oh yes," agreed the other.

"And after beefstick, would you not like to have a good plate of ice-cream?"

"Oh yes, of course" replied the pressman who now was apparently satisfied that a man can have more than one favourite.

## MR. MIROVITCH.

—:o:—

### Farewell Concert To-day.

Mr. Mirovitch, the celebrated Russian pianist who is sailing for America on Friday will give his farewell piano concert at the Opera House to-day at 6 p.m.

## TAGORE TO ADDRESS.

—:o:—

### All Asia Educational Conference.

The All-Asia Educational Conference will be held under the patronage of the World Federation of Educational Associations on the 26th/30th December, 1930, in the compound of the Hindu University at Benares. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya is the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Pandit Ram Narain Misra (the Head Master, Central Hindu High School, Benares) is its Secretary.

The Conference will be divided into a number of groups dealing with Health, Illiteracy, Adult Education, Library Service, Moral and Religious Education, Paternal co-operation, Teachers' Training, and the problems of Primary, Secondary University Education. It will hold an All-India Educational Exhibition and will arrange for a number of public lectures.

It is expected that Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore will deliver the Inaugural Address and that the Maharaja of Benares will oppen the Exhibition. Educationists of all type connected with Primary, Secondary and University Education or with Educational Administration in British India and Indian States, may become members of the Reception Committee by paying a fee of Rs. 2 only.

The All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations appeals to all those who are interested in education to join the Reception Committee in large numbers and thus make the conference an unprecedented success. Enquiries should be addressed to, Pandit Ram Narain Misra, Head Master, Central Hindu High School, Benares.

# French Govt. Defeated.

## MINISTERIAL DECLARATION OF POLICY DISAPPROVED.

### Will There Be A Coalition Or Second Tardieu Cabinet ?

LONDON. Feb. 25.

Paris—A Havas Agency message states that the French Government was defeated in the Chamber by 292 votes to 277, and is resigning. The defeat was on the Ministerial declaration of Policy. Before the voting took place it was announced that the Socialist Group in the Chamber, numbering 100 had decided to vote for the Government.

Immediately after the Chamber's vote, M. Chautemps left for the Elysee and submitted resignations of the Cabinet which is the most short-lived one of the Third Republic. The announcement of the vote in the Chamber was greeted with shouts of "Vive Tardieu". Similar cries were raised by a huge crowd awaiting the result on the Quai D'Orsay. The division proves that there is no majority for a purely Left Government in the present Chamber. It is generally agreed that the only real and strong Government that can be formed must be a Coalition Government without members of the extreme right parties or Socialists; but it is doubtful if the Radicals will co-operate. Another alternative is a second Tardieu Cabinet.—Reuter

#### Before Defeat Of Govt.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Paris.—M. Chautemps read in the Chamber Government's declaration of policy, affirming "inter alia" its adherence to the French Naval programme outlined at the London Conference, and promising to endeavour "without in any way compromising national security, to prepare for the successs of negotiations as a necessary preface to the general conference on the limitation and reduction of armaments."—Reuter.

#### NEW FRENCH CABINET.

—:o:—

M. Poincaire's Confession.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Paris.—Mr. Tardieu was summoned to Elysee this morning. He told Mr. Doumergue that he considered that with four important international problems on hand (Naval Conference, Geneva Conference, enforcement of Young Plan and Saar negotiations) M. Poincare was the person most capable of forming a stable Cabinet and he would gladly co-operate with Md. Poincare. So. M. Tardieu recommended that M. Poincare should be asked to form a Cabinet.

(Later).—M. Poincare declared that he was unable to form a Cabinet. M. Poincare's refusal was due to his health. M. Tardieu is trying to form a Ministry.—Reuter.

#### *NAVAL CONFERENCE*

—:o:—

*Mr. Alexander Optimistic*

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In a speech at a dinner given in London by the Japan Society, to the delegates to the Naval Conference, Mr. Alexander said: "We may not have yet completely adjusted our respective view-points on all questions of detail; but we have already obtained a large measure of agreement; and I can express the confident hope that the matters remaining for discussion between us will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion."

M. Wakatsuki, replying, said that he was confident that the Conference would succeed.—Reuter.

#### JAPANESE DELEGATION FEASTED.

—:o:—

Support During War Recalled.

RUGBY, Feb. 26.

Proposing the toast of the Japanese Delegation at a dinner given in their honour by the Japan Society, Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty spoke of naval associations of Britain and Japan. He recalled that from days fifty or more years ago when the British Officers assisted in the training of Jaanese Navy right through period of establishment of Japan as a leading Naval Power relations between navies of the two nations had been of most cordial character.

SUPPORT IN WAR.

British admiration and respect for courage and efficiency of Japanese Navy had been greatly enhanced by support and co-operation received from it during the Great War. It was not surprising, therefore, to find Japanese delegation labouring sincerely for the success of the present Naval Conference. "We may not yet have completely adjusted our respective view-points on all questions of details", said Mr. Alexander.—B. O. W.

#### Conferencce Position Further Complicated.

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LONDON, Feb. 26.

The fall of the Chautemps Cabinet further complicates the position at the Naval Conference. Heads of the British, American, Italian and Japanese delegations meet this afternoon to decide whether to adjourn the conference for a further few days in the hope that France will by then have a new Ministry.—Reuter.

#### MEDITERRANEAN LOCARNO.

—:o:—

No Specific Proposal Made.

LONDON, Feb 25

The resumption of Naval Conference is dependent on the political situation in Paris. If the French Delegation arrives on Wednesday, Mr. MacDonald will ask the heads of delegations to confer on Thursday. The British spokesman to-day said that the question of the Three Power Pact had never been considered as a way out of the alleged difficulties There had been much talk about the Mediterranean Locarno, but no specific proposal to that effect had been made nor had the question of the freedom of the seas been raised.—Reuter.

# The Coal Bill Rock.

## WILL LABOUR SHIP SPLIT ON IT ?

### Opponents Optimistic Of Better Show This Time.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Government's position is likely to be threatened on Thursday when following abortive meetings between Messrs. Lloyd George and William Graham, the Liberals propose to move amendments to the Coal Bill in the Committee stage with a view to making the marketing scheme wholly voluntary. The Conservatives, meanwhile, are actively lobbying against the Bill. A three-line Conservative whip has been issued for Thursday. Opponents of the Bill are, therefore, at present confident that they will do better even than at the second reading when the Government majority was eight.—Reuter

#### SABARMATI ASHRAM.

—:o:—

No Conversion Permissible.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in 'Young India":—

The English press cuttings contain among many delightful items that Miss Slade known in the Ashram as Mirabai has embraced Hinduism. I may say that she has not. I hope that she is a better Christian than when four years ago she came to the Ashram. She is not a girl of tender age. She is past thirty and has travelled all alone in Egypt, Persia and Europe befriending trees and animals. I have had the privilege of having under me Musalman Parsi and Christian minors. Never was Hinduism put before them for their acceptance. They were encouraged and induced to respect and read their own scriptures. It is with pleasure that I can recall instances of men and women, boys and girls having been induced to know and love their faiths better than they did before if they, were also encouraged to study the other faiths with sympathy and respect. We have in the Ashram to-day several faiths represented. No proselytising is practised or permitted. We recognise that all these faiths are true and divinely inspired, and all have suffered through the necessarily imperfect handling of imperfect men. Miss Slade bears not a Hindu name but an Indian name. And this was done at her instance and for convenience. We have more such instances. Richard Gregg who is not suspected of having given up Christianity is to us Govindji. An old Christian sister, Miss Ada West, now in Louth, became Devibena to us in Phoenix.

## INDIAN DELEGATION TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(Continued From Page 12.)

moulding the minds and characters of young princes of whom many of Your Highnesses are notable examples. And from the time of their foundation the co-operation of a large number of princely houses with the governing and teaching staffs has been one of the many happy aspects of the relationship existing between the educational and political officers of Government and the great body of States with whom their activities have been so closely and happily allied. Thus I cannot help experiencing a certain feeling of regret which I trust will soon be dispelled that the colleges appear to have suffered some decline in Your Hinghnesses esteem and it is my earnest hope that the phase is but a passing one and that your old regard for them will be revived in its former strength. It is a platitude to say that no human undertaking can be beyond the sphere or need of criticism and criticism of a constructive nature is always valuable for the working of any corporate institutions. Changing times bring changing requirement and it is my earnest wish to do everything possible to ensure the continued existence of the colleges as a medium for giving a sound and useful education to those whom they were to serve. We all alike should be concerned in striving to consolidate and when necessary to improve where others before us have laboured with such devotion and success.

DIRECT RELATIONS.

In his closing speech at our session of February 1929 His Highness the Chancellor drew my attention to the question of bringing those States whose political relations are at present conducted by Provincial Governments into direct relations with my Government and in case of other States simplifying their relations through a single intermediary. I have made a careful examination of the position and have come to the conclusion that while future constitutional developments in the Government of India and in the provinces may lead to the necessity for a re-examination of the position of those larger States whose relations with the Government of India are still conducted through Provincial Governments further changes are not practicable at the premoment.

The question of Your Highnesses co-operation in measures of humanitarian endeavour which the Government of India has by virtue of its membership of the League of Nations pledged itself to pursue has previously found expression in this House notably during the meetings of November 1926 and February 1923. On both these occasions His Highness the Chancellor assured me of your effective assistance. It is therefore greatifying to me to observe that those assurances have during the past year been translated into practice in connection with the obligations undertaken by the Government of India under the International Convention of 1921 for the suppression of the traffic in women and children. A large number of States have expressed readiness to co-operate and to undertake the necessary legislation to make co-operation effective. I congratulate Your Highnesses on this evidence of a desire to join with those who are working together throughout the world in the cause of social progress and eradication of vice.

LOCUST PESTS.

The Committee has issued an interim report in which they have declared that locusts are now breeding in Northern India and that unless adequate measures of control are taken within the next six weeks there is grave danger of further damage especially in Western and Northern India. The Committee have suggested that the co-operation of the Indian States within their territories with regard to measures for dealing with this serious menace would be of great value and political officers are being directed to ask those of Your Highnesses concerned to render such assistance as may be possible in fighting the plague. I am confident that the request will not be made in vain and I need hardly say that your active co-operation in these important measures will be much appreciated by my Government.

Another matter that I would wish to mention relates to the assessment of compensation for land required in British India and Indian States for irrigation, navigation, embankment and drainage works and works connected with or subsidiary to them. The question has been under discussion since 1925 and a summary approved by the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes was accepted by Your Highnesses at your Session of February 1928. Since then it has been considered necessary as a result of consultation with Local Governments, Political Officers and Durbars to modify the summary in two respects.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

In the first place Clause IV of the Summary provided for the appointment in the first instance of political officers as arbiters if both parties signify in writing their consent to such a course in cases in which there might be a difference of opinion between the State authorities and the Local Government concerned as to the compensation payable. It was thought however that this arrangement might put states in the invidious position of appearing to lack confidence in the arbiters and it was accordingly proposed to amend clauses IV and V of the Summary so as to provide for the appointment of a board of arbitration in all such cases. In the second place it was proposed to include a provision in Clause VI of the summary to the effect that in cases where rates of royalty for quarrying stone or excavating material are levied in British India arbitration will be resorted to in the manner provided in Clause IV in the event of agreement as to the rates payable not being reached. These modifications were recently discussed with the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and have received their concurrence. It now only remains for the Government of India to issue a resolution on the subject and this will in due course be done. In December last the Indian Historical Records Commission held a session at Gwalior to which certain states sent representatives as coopted members. The interest thus evinced in India's history by the descendents of those who have in the past played an important part in its making is of the utmost value. There is still much room for historical research and I believe I am right in saying that the archives of many states contain a wealth of documents of historical interest which still remain to be explored. No nation can afford to ignore the story of its past no people can properly develop without knowledge of the factors which have gone to make them what they are. The great men of India have been primarily soldiers, law-givers, philosophers and men whose saintly lives have won them a place of honour in the regard of their compatriots.

STIMULUS OF PATRONAGE.

Indigenous literature and the arts which have hitherto reached their highest levels under the stimulus of kingly and princely patronage have in more recent times received less attention than formerly under pressure of those influences which are continually operating in the progress of civilisation. This is now being recognised and patrons of the arts are more numerous than before. There can be few better ways in which Indian Princes and the leaders of Indian Society and opinion can contribute to her future than by cultivating and assisting the arts of peace which constitute so formative an influence upon national character.

Your Highness will recollect having moved a resolution in the Chamber of Princes on the 24th February 1928 recommending that for the purpose of section 75 of the Indian Penal Code previous convictions by courts of Indian States should be recognised by the Government of India and vice versa. As-the-question involved matters of administrative importance which concerned various local governments and political officers I was unable at that stage to say more than that. The matter would be considered with every desire to meet the wish erpressed by Your Highnsses in the resolution. I regret that the result of examination of the proposal is that the more important Governments are oppossed to it while others do not view it wholly with favour. The courts have already a wide discretion in the infliction of sentences and few practical conveniences are apparent in the present condition of the law. It seems therefore that no useful purpose will be served by further pursuit of the question and I accordingly anticipate that Your Highnesses may be willing to let the proposal stand in abeyance.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

As is customary at our meetings among the subjects to be considered by Your Highnesses is that dealing with the work of His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala as a representative of India at the meeting of the League of Nations last year at Geneva. The report which His Highness will read to us will be no less interesting than have been those presented by His Highness himself on two previous occasions and by other members of your order who have there represented India. We owe a debt of gratitude to His Highness for having undertaken for the third time this weighty task and I can assure him that we shall all follow with interest what he will have to tell us. Two resolutions upon the agenda, one by His Highness the Nawab of Kotla, are concerned with the election of the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor and with the amendment of Rule 3 of the Rules of Business concerning the proposal of subjects for inclusion in the agenda. As I have mentioned before in this House I deprecate alterations in the constitution and rules of business except when necessity has been clearly shown. But I think both these proposals are deserving of your Highnesses' careful consideration. The resolution regarding dealings between Indian States and capitalists and financial agents has already been before the Legislative Assembly and received in a slightly different form Your Highnesses' approval.

As a result of further consideration it is now formally to be placed before you and I may have further remarks to make upon this subject when that stage is reached before the session ends. Your Highnesses will proceed to elect the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor and the Standing Committee for the ensuing year and I desire to acknowledge as also I am sure will Your Highnesses the hard work performed by His Highness the Chancellor and by the members of the present Standing Committee during the period of their activities. We have been occupied with many difficult and important questions. The counsel which I have received from those whom you have chosen to represent you has been of the greatest assistance to me and I know that I have only to ask for the help of your chosen representatives in order to obtain it in full measure. I must now bring my remarks introducing this session to a close. I would do so by again giving expression to my continued sympathy and interest in Your Highnesses' deliberations and to my assured confidence that the result of them will be to forward the welfare of Your Highnesses' subjects and those of that greater entity of India in which they occupy such an important place.—A. P.

## SCHOOLS COMMITTEE SCANDALS.

### Debate In Municipal Corporation.

When the Bombay Municipal Corporation met on Tuesday Mr. Mohanlal M Desai, moved:

"That the President be requested to approach Government for a further amendment of Section 39 of the Municipal Act, by the addition of the following Clauses to Section 4 of the Draft Bill for the amendment of Section 39 approved by the Corporation.

Any person who is directly or indirectly interested in any landed property in which any Municipal school or office is situated shall not be eligible to be a member of the Schools Committee.

Any person who is directly or indirectly interested in any institution or school which receives any donation or grant-in-aid from the Schools Committee or the Corporation shall not be eligible to be a member of the Schools Committee.

'Interest' in the foregoing clauses means financial gain in any form whatsoever."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said that in moving the proposition his object was to keep the municipal administration pure.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment to send the matter to the Law and Procedure Rules Committee for report and Dr. J. V. Vora seconded the amendment.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S SINS.

Dr. B N. Mehisheri urged Dr. Vora, Chairman, Schools Committee, to lift the veil which had screened many sins of the Schools Committee. He challenged the Corporation to say that the affairs of the Schools Committee were above board.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai replying to the debate asked why members having interest in buildings should go on the Schools Committee.

The original proposition was carried by a large majority.

GRATUITY TO DR. SANDILANDS.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar then asked for urgency to give a gratuity of Rs. 20,000 to Dr J. E. Sandilands, on his retirement from the municipal service from 2nd February 1930.

Mr. Chandavarkar said Dr. Sandiland was operated recently and was lying in a London Hospital. Owing to the operation, he had undergone considerable expenses. Dr Sandiland had served Bombay Municipality for ten years and was entitled to ten months' salary amounting to Rs. 20,000.

The Corporation agreed to the proposition.

GAS CO.'S CONTRACT.

Mr. Chandavarkar again asked for priority, which was granted, and was to give to the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., for a period of five years a contract for public street lighting in Bombay City commencing from 1st March 1930.

Dr. S. P. Mehta seconded.

Dr. J. N. Choksy opposed the proposition and enquired as to why this matter was brought in a hurry. He also thought that electricity was better than gas for public lighting.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was not in favour of giving a monopoly to a public utility Company. He proposed that the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd. and B. E. S. T. Co., Ltd. should compete with each other and, therefore, the contract was given for only five years instead of ten years as previously. He also thought that gas light was better than electric light in some respects.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.


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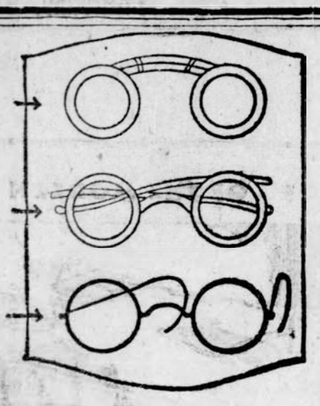


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# CASE FOR SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRIES.

## Reply To Free Trade Arguments.

Those who for a quarter of a century have worked with the writer to give security to British production against unfair foreign competition always expected immediate results in any industry which was given protection. It is, however, safe to say that few of these protagonists imagine that the results could be quite so successful or so speedy in achievement as has been the case in the industries which have been safeguarded or protected.

A few facts will show that the policy of safeguarding has indeed proved triumphant, and all the Jeremiahs to be found in the combined army of Cobdenite theorists and foreign merchants have been utterly confounded by every test that they sought to apply in resisting the policy. What were those tests?

(1) The employment and production would not be increased.
(2) That in every case safeguarded goods would cost more and consumer would suffer.
(3) Because of the rise in price of manufacture the exports would decline.
(4) Competition would be eliminated and the industry would become inefficient.

Let us take these steps and apply them to the results in trades where full details are obtainable. Thus writes Sir Henry Page Croft in the National Review.

Between years July 1924 and 1929 the number of persons employed in construction and repair of motor vehicles, cycles, and aircraft has increased from 187,365 to 227,796.

### ALL-ROUND IMPROVEMENT.

In the years July 1925 to July 1929 employment in silk and artificial silk has increased from 42,750 to 67,573; musical instruments 19,630 to 26,243; fabric gloves 692 to 1,306; leather gloves, 7430 to 8,980; rubber tyres (1926) 21.9 to 26,492; scientific instruments 1924-1929) 14,000 to 25,655.

In lace the figures are stationary, but short-time which was five hours a week, has been reduced to 1-1|2 hours a week, and the number of hours worked has in consequence largely increased.

In hollow-ware, buttons, chinaware, cutlery, and wrapping-paper, the figures are not available or are not shown separately, but in each case manufacturers announce considerable increases in the number of employed.

It is safe to say that employment in the total of safeguarded industries has increased by 80,000 in four years, apart from workers engaged in manufacture of raw materials and accessories. This probably is four times the number of persons that Mr. Thomas can hope to employ in his various temporary schemes recently announced.

### SAFEGUARDING WORKS WONDERS.

We now come to the production test, which is far more satisfactory even than that of employment, proving that safeguarded industries have felt it safe to modernize their machinery and introduce labour-saving devices.

| Trade* | Produc tion 1924 | Produc- tion in 1929 | Duty in force years |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor cars | 146,600 | 136,000 (estimated) | 4 |
| Commercial Vehicles** | 35,000 (1925) | 59,000 (estimated) | 3 |
| Artificial Silk million lb. | 2.11 (monthly average) | 5.38 (Sept. 1929) | 4 |
| Real Silk thousand lbs. | 180 monthly average) | 300 Sept. 1929) | 4 |
| Fabric Gloves dozen pairs | 24,069 1925 4th quarter | 70,309 1929 2nd quarter | 4 |
| Leather Gloves dozen pairs | 102,020 | 159,843 | 4 |
| Lace 1925-1929 60 p.c. increase | | | 4 |

*Duty first imposed 1925, repealed 1924 and reimposed in 1925.
**Duty on heavy vehicls imposed first on May 1, 1926.

It can be confidently stated that no unsheltered competitive industries can show any results in any way comparable in success in the same period. The only industries which can show a similar progress are possibly chemicals, including fine chemicals, and dyes, which latter are protected by duties or licenses, and electrical equipment, which is sheltered to the extent that the great construction work undertaken by the late Government practically the whole of the orders were given to British factories.

We come now to the great election cry of the Free Traders—"Your food will cost you more."

In no single case is the price of safeguarded goods increased, and in practically every case the price shows a substantial reduction.

The prices motor-cars since 1925 have increased from 15 per cent to 40 per cent, and upto 62 per cent in some cheaper cars since the duties were first imposed in 1914. Between the years 1924 and 1926, motor-cycles decreased in cost by 10 per cent to 40 per cent; artificial silk yarn by over 25 per cent since June 1925; pianos 20 per cent; gloves (leather) 3 per cent to 8 per cent, China-ware 7 1|2 per cent to 10 per cent; and motor-tyres in two years over 15 per cent.

In the whole range of safeguarded products are taken the cost of production shows a very substantial decrease, and this is accounted for by the fact that manufacturers with a secure home market are able, behind the tariff, to produce in far greater quality, and thus, by reducing over headed charges, are able to lower the price to the consumer.

With regard to exports, for the same reason the Free Trade contention is falsified and manufacturers are able to reduce their export prices, with the result that the export of safeguarded goods increased between 1924 and 1928 by 33.3 per cent, whilst exports of non-safeguarded goods declined.

### INCREASES COMPETITION

For from "eliminating competition" safeguarding has resulted in some sixty new factories being built, and of these over twenty represent foreign firms which have come to Britain owing to the duties, and are now employing many thousands of Britishers workers and making a substantial contribution to the British Exchequer and British rates in relief of the tax and rate payers.

The evidence of increased efficiency is also over whelming, otherwise production would not have increased in every case to a greater extent even than the increase in employment.

With these results, all within four years Mr. Snowden's threat to repeal the duties appears to be wickedly vindictive and prompted purely by motives of political spite.

The Socialist Government have already found that extravagant election promises with regard to employment cannot be fulfilled, and the unemployment figures steadily mount, being now more than 200,000 higher than on the date of the dissolution.

Mr. Thomas, who, with all the valour of ignorance, accepted the colossal task of dealing with this problem, has, with refreshing candour, publicly asked "What is there that we import which we could make for ourselves?"

This principle which he has laid down appeals to the vast majority of his political opponents, and since every effort by successive Governments effectively to deal with unemployment has failed, may we not ask that men of good will, regardless of party, should determine to give a trial to the policy of seeing what there is "that we import which we can make ourselves". So far, with the few exceptions of the safeguarded trades, where the success of this policy has, as the figures show, been remarkable, no Government has had the courage to face the fact that, whilst we have 12,50,000 unemployed, we are importing manufactured goods which have given employment to 12,50,000 foreigners, and which goods we are quite capable of producing ourselves.

Mr. Thomas last month stated that "Since 1918 up to the end of last year in unemployment insurance alone there was spent £650,000,000 without any return whatever." Yet the Socialist Government is now busy piling up fresh records to this alarming figure.

With these startling facts of total loss confronting the nation, no champion of Free Trade will dare to contend that under even the widest policy of general protection of manufactures (apart from all more vital considerations of employment, profits to industry and customs revenue to the State) the cost of British goods over that period would have increased by £650,000,000, which is the cost of unemployment. With the experience of Safeguarding, under which no industry has increased the cost of goods produced, any such contention would appear ridiculous.

### CREATION OF WORKS.

Now let us turn to the only alternative, which is that recommended by Mr. Lloyd George, and which is being attempted on a small scale by present Government namely, the use of national wealth in creating work such as new roads etc.

Mr. Thomas speaking at Brighton, stated that: "Every £10,00,000 of public money spent does not provide work for more than 2000 directly and 2000 indirectly."

The employ 800,000 workers directly and indirectly under the Socialist method would therefore cost £200,000,000 per annum.

Since the McKenna Safeguarding and silk duties were first imposed, the increased number of persons employed directly in those industries is estimated at 442,000 and, assuming that Mr. Thomas is correct in his contentions, another 442,000 persons have been employed indirectly, making 884,000 additional workers who have been absorbed at no cost to the State whatever.

Free Traders contend that certain industries such as motors and artificial silk would have increased in spite of any protection granted. For the sake of argument therefore, let us assume that only half or 442,000, of these additional unemployed are at work as a result of safeguarding and at no cost to the State, yet under the Lloyd George Socialist alternative a similar number could only be employed at an annual cost of over £100,000,000.

Are we to finance schemes to make temporary work of an unproductive character costing £1,000,000 for every 4000 persons employed, or will we boldly safeguard industries to find permanent employment for vast numbers of workers without loss to the State, but to the lasting advantage of our people?

This really is the issue, and put in another way, it means, shall we become a nation of workers or of spongers? The recipients of pensions, doles, or relief are in fact sponging on their fellows and living upon national charity—the identical road which led to the final break up of the Roman Empire.

At the recent Conservative Conference a resolution was carried with great enthusiasm, hailing the success of the policy of safeguarding up to date, and urging that Safeguarding, Preference and Empire Development should be placed in the forefront of the Party programme. When Mr. Baldwin definitely stated that he accepted the policy there was the first full-throated cheer we have heard at a great mass meeting since the confusion of the war obliterated political principles.

Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues have now burnt their boats, and the Party is definitely committed to a great national policy, which as a constructive proposal holds the field as the only possible antidote to doles and to ultimate ruin.

What is equally important is that such a policy gives the conservative Party something to fight for and the hope of recapturing its political soul.

If we determine to transfer the manufacture of £250,000,000 foreign goods now imported, and which we are capable of producing as efficiently as our competitors, to our own factories, we will give employment to over a million of our countrymen.

Instead of paying £100,000,000 a year to keep the life in the bodies of our workers, we will save that vast and wasteful expenditure and in addition, raise a considerable revenue in customs duties from our competitors on those goods which may still come in.

With this economy and fresh customs revenue the tax-payers will at last have a real hope of relief from their present staggering burden.

### HOW TO CURE UNEMPLOYMENT

Having safeguarded the home market, we will then extend that policy so as to safeguarded the whole Empire for the goods and products of all the peoples of the Empire.

To-day the Empire is importing £1,200,000,000 of goods from foreign countries, representing labour sufficient not only to solve unemployment in all Empire counties, but to absorb vast emigration in all the undeveloped quarters of the Empire.

No such policy should be confined alone to manufactures, for agriculture, which is still the greatest industry in Britain, must also remain the basis of credit, of wealth, and of health in all the great Dominions.

Therefore the Governments of the Empire should get together with free hands to negotiate a great reciprocal policy of mutual help from which no consideration of promoting inter-Imperial trade should be excluded.

The supreme test should be: Which of the Empire's wants can the Empire itself provide in full? and having arrived at the facts, then we should seat to work to divert all such trade from alien sources into British channels.

In nearly every product, whether vegitable, animal or mineral, and in every class of manufacture, the Empire can supply its own requirements. We must therefore, seek the freest possible trade under the flag, with protection against the outside problems which at the outside world, as the true solution of all the greatest problems which at present baffle the statesmen of the Empire.

HENRY PAGE CROFT.

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| LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities | 13,81,00,000 |
| SURPLUS | 2,54,00,000 |
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## DRAFT EGYPTIAN TREATY.

### Chamber's Confidence In Nahas Pasha.

CAIRO, Feb. 6.

The long awaited debate of the draft treaty in the Egyptian Chamber took place few days ago. There was a very large attendance and all Ministers, with the exception of the Minister of Wakfs, were present.

The business on the agenda was then proceeded with. The main item for the day's session was the discussion of the draft reply to the Speech from the Throne. This was read by Ali Salim Bey, the President of the Committee charged with drafting the reply.

Mahomed Aziz Abaza Bey (Independent) then rose and said that with regard to the mention of the treaty proposals in the draft he suggested that to reach an agreement with Great Britain it was essential to include the Sudan. No mention of this was made in the draft reply. This, he considered, was an oversight which should be retified. The Egyptian Government should declare that they were not bound by the declaration made in the House of Commons by Mr. Dalton concerning the treaty. Abaza Bey referred to Clause 6 of the proposals with regard to the protection of foreigners and stated that a British Cabinet Minister had interpreted this differently from the way they understood it. He said that he made his statement because he considered that the position should be made clear.

Dr. Habib Selim (Wafd.) suggested that the members of the Mahomed Cabinet should be impeached. He vigorously attacked Abdel Hamib Soleiman Pasha, the General Manager of the E. S. R. who, he stated, had committed a crime against the constitution, and he considered that he should not be allowed to enter the Chamber to submit the budget of the E. S. R. (Egyptian State Railway).

QUESTION OF SUDAN.

Abdel Saleh Fahny Omar, Vice-President of the Chamber, said that a number of comments had been made about the proposals but they were not being submitted to the Chamber and therefore no mention of them should be made. He said they were negotiating with the British Government on the basis of independence and if the treaty was successful, well and good. If not, it did not matter. The Wafd, he stated, had a mandate from the people to secure for Egypt her independence by every possible means and negotiations were an end to it. He could not see why there should be any objections to negotiations. Are we stronger than God, for even God sent to Pharaoh two messengers and told them, "Go to Pharaoh who has gone too far in his tyranny and talk to him gently, either he will hearken to you or he will be afraid."

The speaker said that in the reply to the speech from the Throne the word "country" had been mentioned and not the word "Egypt"; in other words the Sudan was included.

Abbas el Akkad Effendi, the Editor of Kawkab El Chark, said that his Wafd colleague had said that no mention had been made of the Sudan, but Akkad Effendi said no mention had been made either of Alexandria or of the capitulations, which meant that the draft reply was not supposed to be in detail. The treaty proposal had not been submitted but he considered that there was no reason to mention the Sudan in particular and the question could be left for later discussion.

Voting then took place on the draft reply, which was approved by the whole of the Deputies present with the exception of five, four Nationalists and the Independent, Abaza Bey.

Nahas Pasha thanked the Chamber for the confidence they had shown in the Government by approving the draft of the reply to the Speech from the Throne. It was Egypt's duty, said the Prime Minister, to reciprocate the British Government's sincere desire for an honourable and lasting agreement. The Government would incur unnecessary delay in submitting the proposals to Parliament.

After referring to Moha Mahmoud Pasha in slighting terms, Nahas Pasha went on to say that Parliament was the highest authority in the land and to Parliament the proposals would be submitted, for an expression of opinion and with Parliament the last would rest.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

H. E. Mustapha Nahas Pasha then rose to speak amid loud applause. He said: "I have the honour to submit these proposals to you. The spirit which dictated them has been received by the Wafd, of which I have the honour to be President, in the same spirit of friendliness. This was apparent by the statements made by me before coming to office and the references made by me on the occasion of the reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Government is prepared to seize this opportunity provided, of course, you give it a mandate, to profit by the existence of a British Government inspired by feelings of good-will and friendship and to negotiate with this British Government on these proposals, in this same good spirit. Our object is to reach a lasting and honourable agreement between the two countries.

"My Government requests that the Chamber should speedily discuss the question of giving us a mandate so that we may reply to the British Government in order to fix a date on which to open negotiations. We have great hopes in the results of these negotiations which will be submitted to you for ratification. Should you ratify them my Government engages itself to put them in execution with honesty and sincerity." (Loud cheers).

Youssef Ahmed El Guindi (Wafd Deputy) then rose and said that he supported the request made by the Government for a speedy decision on the question of a mandate to negotiate and he suggested that the debate on this should take place on Thursday. He said it was essential that the Government should be authorised to conduct negotiations and that any delay was prejudicial to Egypt. He added that it was foremost among the questions which interested the country. He said that he considered that there was no need for the proposals to be referred to a special committee for study and that according to the Standing Orders the proposals could be discussed without such reference.

Voting was carried out as to whether the Chamber wished the Government to submit the proposals on Thursday and the only opposer was Abdel Aziz El Sufani. —"The Hindu."

## HEALTH WEEKS IN PRESIDENCY.

—:o:—

### Association's Increased Activities.

#### Spreading Message To Most Ignorant And Apathetic.

The Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association held their 5th annual meeting at the Servants of India Society on Monday evening under the presidency of Lady Sykes.

The annual report stated that the Provincial and divisional secretaries paid no fewer than 27 visits to mofussil centres last year in connection with the organisation of local committees and attended attended Baby and Health Week celebrations. Only 136 centres had submitted details of their activities in time for inclusion in the anuual report, but even so it is apparent that nearly a million people attended the exhibitions and the various programmes of lectures and cinema shows, more than 700 lectures were given in various places and upwards of 1,300 reels of cinema film were pojected. An interesting experiment was the holding of one day health exhibitions and cinema shows in mill compounds in Bombay and it is significant that the average attendance was about 2,000. In this connection the Committee received excellent moral support from Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Dr H. V. Tilak, Provincial Baby Week Secretary, in inviting visitors to view the Exhibition, said:—

"The Food and Vitamins Exhibition you see arranged as a part of this meeting represents an attempt to bring within the reach of the public great discoveries made with regard to food and nutrition and the diseases related to them, during the last 25 yeas or so.

To-day we propose to direct the attention of the public to another cause of ill-health, stunted growth, lowered vitality and even death and that is, the deficiency or lack of certain important substances in our food. These substances can be found in plenty in our every-day food but we are unwittingly destroying them or throwing them away. These wasteful methods are contrasted with the useful ones in Section II of this Exhibition."

ASSOCIATION'S INCREASED ACTIVITIES.

Lady Sykes, in the course of her remarks said:—We have now completed the business of our Annual Meeting and have I think, left the Association is a position to carry on its work during the current year.

"The fifth Annual Report, for 1929, which we have just adopted, shows that the Association has been busily extending its propaganda in all parts of the Presidency.

"Our programme for the next year aims at carrying on these activities in an ever-increasing circle; for we shall not be satisfied as long as there is any home in this Presidency which has not opened its door to the message which it is the object of this Association to spread. We shall not achieve our object by speaking only to the educated few, in whom we find comparatively ready listeners: we have to think of means of reaching the most ignorant, the most apathetic, and arousing among them the first glimmerings of interest in our appeal.

"I need hardly say that in order to place the work of our Association on a firm basis it is most necessary to add to our permanent funds; and I earnestly hope that the plan of building up a capital fund for this Association will appeal to those who have seen the work that is being carried on.

"Before concluding, I should like to express my hearty thanks to our Chairman, Lady Cowasji Jehangir, and to all the office-bearers of the Association for all that they have done to further the work of the Associaiton during the past year; and I would thank, too, all the honorary workers in many fields who have so loyally assisted us in making the year's work a success."

RESOLUTIONS.

Seven resolutions were passed at the meeting. The annual report, as passed by the Executive Committee was passed. Audited statements of receipts and disbursements, income and expenditure, and the balance sheet as on 31st December 1929 were adopted. The Budget estimate for the current year was sanctioned. The following persons were elected as office-bearers for the Association for the current year.

President:—Lady Sykes.

Chairman:—Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Jnr.)

Honorary Treasurer:—The Hon Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Kt.,

Honorary Provincial Secretaries:—Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Dr. H. V. Tilak.

Honorary Divisional Secretaries:—Dr. Jacob E Solomon, Ahmedabad (for Gujarat)., Dr. S. P. Kumbhakonum, Hubli, for Karnatak Division. Mr. Jankibai Bhat, Poona, (For Maharashtra). Mr. A. N. Surve, Bombay, for Bombay and the Konkan). Mr. R. K. Sidhva, Karachi. (for Sind Division.)

## MR. MOORE AND EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

### A Statement Based On "Repeated Misconception."

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

Referring to the Calcutta Branch of the European Association Mr. Arthur Moore in a statement to the Associated Press says:—

Mr. Villiers' statement which seems to be a threefold censure on the Government, the European Group and myself, is much too long for me to deal with in detail at present; and for the moment I will only say (1) that it is based on the repeated misconception that I am concerned exclusively with the question of the policing of the Assembly when actually my censure motion is based principally on the much more important matter of the President's Tuesday statement; (2) that in connection with my first motion, that is, the motion for adjournment to procure a discussion on the President's Monday statement. Mr. Villiers is in error in stating that Sir Darcy Lindsay requested me to wait until the group could have a chance of discussing the matter. The facts are that I telephoned to Sir Darcy Lindsay, who lives in Old Delhi, early on Tuesday morning, and told him of my intention to table the motion which according to the rules must be tabled before the House meets; and in this case within 24 hours of the occurrence to be dealt with. Sir Darcy raised no protest. He said he would be discussing the question later. Subsequently he refused support, and I withdrew the motion; (3) that the moment of my resignation was not determined by me. I may add that Mr. Villiers' comments have not so far been conveyed to me in the form of a formal resolution. The only resolution I have received comes from the Master and Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association and reads as follows: "This meeting of the Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association having considered the statement of Mr. Arthur Moore, M.L.A., on the circumstances in which he has resigned from the European Party in the Legislative Assembly expresses its full confidence in Mr. Moore and assures him of its continued support".—A. P.

Later—Enquiries show that the shot was aimed at E. S. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, who was returning home before midnight in his car. The bullet passed through the wind screen of the running car which was then occupied by Mr. Lewis and a relative.—A. P.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya has formally been declared elected as Member of the Legislative Assembly from the U. P. Cities Non Muslim constituency in the place of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

## ALLAHABAD PRINTER APOLOGISES.

—:o:—

### Says He Is Loyal.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 25.

The trial commenced to-day before Mr. Azimuddin Khan, Magistrate first class, Allahabad on a charge of sedition of Vidyabhaskar Shukla, author, Sarya Sahay Dikshit, publisher and Bankey Lal Sharma, printer, of a Hindi book "Zadi Ke Diwane" which has been lately proscribed by the Government of United Provinces.

Mr. Cole, Assistant Superintendent of Police, deposed that he lodged the complaint against the accused under the authority received from the Government. Several witnesses concerned in the arrest of the accused and house searches for the proscribed book were also examined.

The printer expressed sorrow for allowing a book to be printed at his press which the Govt. considered seditious and begged to tender an apology for not having been careful enough to scrutinise it thoroughly before allowing it to be printed. He added he is a loyal subject of His Majesty and never joined any demonstration against the Government nor has the intention of doing anything which might cause disaffection towards His Majestys Govt.—Free Press.

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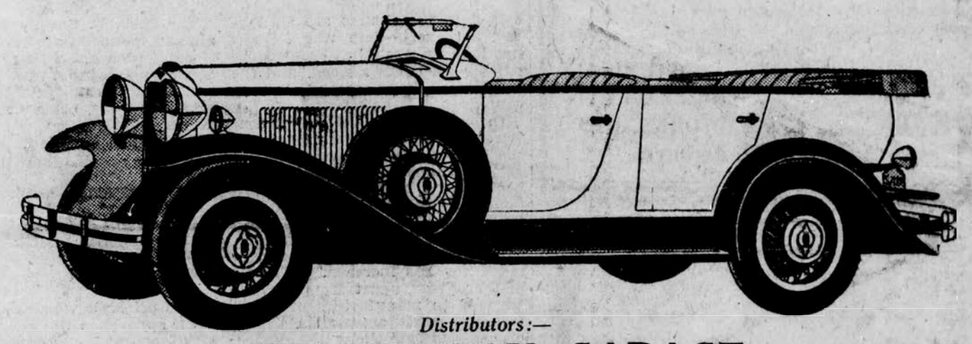

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## V. F. TEACHERS' SALARIES.

### The Corporation's Duty.

(BY P. R. LELE).

The "Chronicle" has correctly pointed out that when Mr. Dimtimkar asks the Bombay Municipal Corporation to cancel its previous resolutions fixing the V. F. Teachers' grade at 50-1-70, it will be the duty of the Corporation to ask why those resolutions were so long held up and not given effect to. This deliberate defiance of the resolutions of the Corporation must be resented before Mr. Dimtimkra's motion is considered. On the basis of this very defiance, it is being argued that the Primary Teachers are asking for higher salaries and Mr. Dimtimkar and Mr. Dalvi are fightnig against some fresh freak of generosity on the part of the Corporation.

The Schools Committee of 1928 recommended that the grade of V. F. Teachers' salaries should be 45-1-60 but finding that the Corporation took a more generous view and fixed at 50-1-70 refused to give any effect to it. The result was that the V. F. Teachers did not get even as much as the School Committee was, of its own accord, willing to give. The Schools Committee ignored the Corporation resolution No. 7404 of 15-11-28 throughout the year 1929, the budget for 1929-30 being prepared on the basis of the old scale of V. F. teachers' salaries. Therefore Dr. Viegas moved the Corporation and his motion was taken up on 8-8-29. The forces supporting the then Schools Committee's action were marshalled and the amendment of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar was fiercely debated. The debate was full and indeed overfull, because a closure had to be moved, which was adopted. On the amendment being put to vote, it wwas negatived by a majority of eight. Then Dr. Viegas's proposition was put to the vote and was passed by 33 votes against 17. Dr. Viegas's proposition ran:—

"That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 11,879-4-0 for the year 1928-29 and of Rs. 36,166 for the year 1929-30 to meet the cost of the increase of the grade of the salaries of the Vernacular Final teachers as per Corporation resolution No. 7404 dated 15th November, 1928."

The Amendment, which was negatived, ran:—

"That the subject matter of the marginally noted proposition be referred for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and for report to the Retrenchment and Reforms Enquiry Committee."

By negativing this Amendment the Corporation gave unmistakable expression to its desire that its earlier resolution was to be enforced from the day of its passage.

On 15-11-28 Dr. Viegas had 32 votes against 17 of the opposite party; on 8-8-29 Dr. Viegas had 33 votes against 17. The change was thus in his favour.

In spite of this resolution of the Corporation, the Schools Committee kept on paying the old scale of salaries and treated it with scant courtesy in preparing the budget for 1930-31. Properly speaking, the V. F. Teachers' salaries for the year 1930-31 ought to have been calculated on the basis of the Corporation Resolution No. 7404 of 15-11-28 affirmed by Resolution No. 4179 of 8-8-29. They have, however, not been so calculated. They have been calculated on the old basis and then you find as in an extra item of Rs. 36,200-0-0.

(7) "Provision for the revision of grades of V. F. Teachers recently sanctioned by the Corporation from Rs. 40-1-60 to 50-1-70." Mark the word 'recently.' The Corporation sanctioned the increase on 15-11-28 and the Schools Committee called that "recently," when it prepared the budget for 1930-31. Supposing the revision was 'recently' sanctioned, why could it not be incorporated in the regular provision for teachers' salaries if it was known to the Schools Committee before its budget went out of its office? The apparent reason is to be able to continue its policy of refusal to enforce the Corporation resolutions and to be able to get one more occasion to force the Corporation to deny justice to V. F. Teachers. This is one of the methods to which the Secretariat resort when they wish to defeat the generosity or justice of the Legislature. It is hoped the Corporation will see through the whole game and not only refuse to abrogate its just resolutions but bring to book those who have so far disregarded them flagrantly.

QUALIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

A good deal of capital is sought to be made of the poor qualification of V. F. Teachers. If they are poorly qualified, do not employ them. The Schools Committee cannot have it both ways. Hardly fifty per cent. of the Municipal Primary teachers of Bombay are trained. Is it for the sake of economy that these poorly qualified teachers are appointed? It is the Schools Committee who must be arraigned before the bar of public opinion of Bombay for manning the schools with fifty per cent. teachers, who are, according to the Schools Committee poorly qualified. I do not know the mind of Dr. Vora's (present) Schools Committee. Mr. Dalvi's and Mr. Boman Behram's Committees apparently held that view and must answer why they retained and engaged so many teachers so poorly qualified in their opinion. If V. F. teachers are so unqualified, what about the unpassed teachers? Even the unpassed teachers are not a negligible number. For example, against 4 V.F. teachers in the Gujarati Girls' Schools, there are 20 non-V.F. In the Urdu Girls' Schools, there are 8 V. F. teachers against 76 non-V.F. And in the Urdu Boys' Schools there are 31 V.F. teachers against 53 non-V.F. Making a total of these three classes of schools, there are 43 V.F. teachers against 149 non-V.F. teachers. With such a large army of non-V.F. teachers in the employ of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the denunciation of V. F teachers does not sound either convincing or edifying.

This denunciation cannot be seen in its true light unless it be seen in its true light unless it be Corporation Resolution No. 8469 of 13-12-1928:

"That in view of the report submitted by the Schools Committee regarding the admission of Municipal teachers in the Training Colleges under the management of the Government, the Schools Committee be requested to report whether it is not desirable to open a Municipal Training Class for Municipal teachers for undergoing the 1st Year's course."

This resolution was passed after the Resolution of 15-11-28 sanctioning the grade of 50-1-70 to V. F. teachers and showed how anxious and willing the Corporation was to raise the teachers' efficiency. After seven months the Schools Committee reported to the Corporation that the above mentioned resolution was "under the consideration of the Schools Instruction and Discipline Sub-Committee." (vide p. 789 of Corporation Minutes for 1929). It is hoped the Corporation will ask the Schools Committee to expedite preparation of whatever scheme it may be desirous of recommending. That is the correct course and not the other one of cutting down of V. F teachers' salaries. Even in the Bombay Legislative Council, strong representations were made from all groups to improve the salaries of Primary teachers and the Hon. Minister, who had secured this year the additional sum of 4 lakhs for this purpose, almost apologised that it was not the want of will but want of funds that was responsible for the present scale of teachers' salaries. It is confidently hoped the elected members of the Municipal Corporation of this capital City will not show themselves as less just and generous than the elected members of the Bombay Legislative Council representing mofussil districts

## FISH CANNING INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

### Govt. Order To Make Fresh Survey.

The following interesting question was put and answered at Tuesday's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council:

Dr. P. G. Solunki (Nominated) will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that fish in tins is imported into the Bombay Presidency from Holland and other European countries; (b) whether Government have ever considered the question of collecting and preserving fish in tins from the sea-waters of the Bombay Presidency; (c) whether they have ascertained whether there is a sufficient number of fish in the sea-waters of the Bombay Presidency to justify the starting of a fish canning industry in the Presidency itself?

Hon. Mr. B. V. JADHAV: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. This question along with the general question of the improvement of fisheries in the Bombay Presidency was considered by Mr. Lucas, the then Collector of Salt Revenue, in a report which he made to Government in the year 1910.

(c) Government have asked the present Collector of Salt Revenue to make a fresh survey of the fishing industry in this Presidency in order to bring Mr. Lucas' report up-to-date in the light of the changes which may have occurred in the last 20 years. The question raised by the Honourable Member cannot be considered till this report is received.

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In the past Messrs. D. B Taraporevala Sons & Co., had Booksellers to Lord Willingdon Sir George Lloyd and Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras.

## ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBT.

(Continued from page 6.)

the consideration given for each debt. The Law of Contract must be appealed to in this matter,—at least on all points on which the international jurisprudence may be said to be agreed, and thereby represent a consensus of opinion which may well be regarded as the mirror of the ethical conscience of the world. The parties to every contract must be,—if the contract is to be held valid at law and binding in conscience also,—of full age; of sound mind, freely bargaining, each with a clear appreciation of its own benefit under the contract. There must be no force nor fraud in inducing either party to an agreement; nor should their consent be obtained under false pretences, or by undue influence, violence, or coercion, moral or physical. Do these elementary considerations apply to the contract of Debt incurred by the Government of a country in the name of its people? And, more particularly, do these principles hold good in a case like that of India, where the Government of the country is conducted by the people of another country, and is not responsible to the people of the country indebted? True, in all corporate bodies, such obligations cannot be incurred by and with the consent of each and every member making up the corporation. Some one appointed by the corporation, or holding such a place in the corporation in virtue of law or usage which entitled that person or committee to act so as to bind the entire corporation, generally incurs such obligations. But the essential point is that the corporation should, as a whole, be vested with the final power to accept, endorse, ratify, as also to denounce the obligations thus incurred on its behalf. Even the trustee, acting on behalf of the beneficiaries of his trust, is liable to this implicit condition, and guardians or trustees for minors must particularly abide by this condition. It is good law, and better morals, to insist on this. Otherwise the beneficiaries will have to whistle for their property, as against a careless or unscrupulous trustee, who just manages to keep on the right side of the technical law.

THE BENEFICIARIES' RIGHT.

Apply these principles to the case of India. The Indian people are governed, not by themselves, nor by a body appointed by them, or removable by them, or even responsible to them. Their governors expressly declare themselves to be trustees, in their present position, for the people of India. Hence by express declaration, or by the unavoidable implication of the obvious analogy, the question of the competence of the parties in the contract of our public debt is extremely material. Like all minors coming of age; like all beneficiaries under a trust that is being dissolved, we, the people of India, would, of course, be at full liberty, by our own unfettered choice, and decision, to ratify, adopt, or accept what has been done by our present Governors in our name, and on our behalf, hitherto. But these rulers cannot ask such an adoption and ratification of the obligations incurred by them without our consent, or when we were not on their own theory in a position to give a valid consent, as a matter of course. It is of the essence of our political majority; it is of the essence of our dissolving the trust, supposed to be created and maintaned by our present rulers on their own authority, that we the sole beneficiaries under the trust, should have a free opportunity to review our position, to take stock of it, and to decide of our own free will on attaining our political majority what obligations or benefits coming from the days of the Trust, we shall accept as our own. The fact, however, must be repeated that hitherto the debt has been contracted by the Government without consulting the people of India; that the latter have no power to vote the borrowing programme, or the debt charges, even under the reforms of 1919-20; and that any condition precedent to the recognition of our political majority, even in the form of a full Dominion Status, which will serve as an encumbrance for all time to come on the people of India, without their explicit consent or confirmation, must, in law as well as conscience, be held to be void. The trustee liquidating or dissolving the trust is entitled, of course, to a full statement of accounts regarding his management of the trust, and so that no unexpected claims or counter-claims be urged against him subsequently by the beneficiaries coming into their own. But that is no reason why the trustee should be permitted to insist, on the occasion of dissolving the trust, that *all his* claims against the trust estate shall be passed and adopted, without examination, by the erstwhile beneficiaries under his trust.

(To Be Continued).


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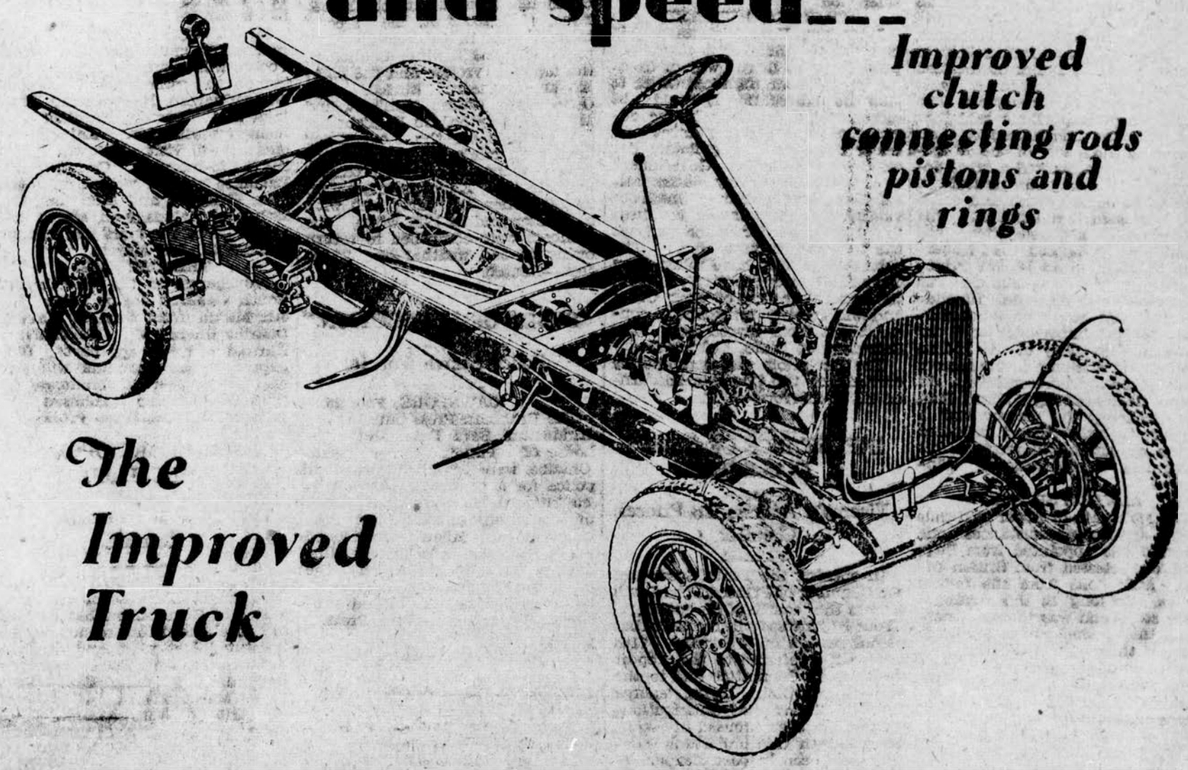

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## INDIA AND ITS FREEDOM.

### *AN AMERICAN VIEW.*

A milestone in the history of the East—this the year 1930 may prove to be. Few in the Occident outside of England realize how portentous the next few months may become. They understand vaguely that there is unrest throughout India; that Afghanistan has just been somewhat pacified after a bloody civil war; that in Palestine the bitterness grows between English, Jews, and Arabs; that in Iraq, Syria and a dozen other countries the natives are outspoken against the mandate system or the overlordship of white men, and are more and more determined to free themselves of any foreign yoke or guidance, saying that they, too, prefer, if necessary, bad government of their own to good government of their own to good government by foreigners. As we write comes news of trouble from far-flung spheres of British influence. The British Under Secretary of State for the Colonies has just had to make the humiliating confession that in Southest Nigeria in West Africa there has been a clash between natives and police in which eighteen natives were shot. The Labour Under Secretary "regretted to announce" that all that casualties "were among women"—an incredibly humiliating confession from an English official! From South Africa the news is very bad. In Natal, where in June last there was a riot at Durban in which over a hundred persons were killed or wounded the police on November 14 examined 6,000 natives and made 600 arrests; a few days later 700 more arrests were made Three natives have been wounded in the Transvaal and effigies of Premier Hertzog and General Smuts have been burned. As we write comes the startling news of a bomb meat for the Viceroy's train near Delhi on December 22 and the ominous break-up over the vexed question of Dominion Status of the preliminary conference between the Indian leaders and the Viceroy.

INDIA THE TOUCH STONE.

"The English people in Parliament," wrote Richard Cobden seventy years ago, "have under taken to be responsible for governing 150,000,000 of people, despotically, in India. They have adopted the principle of a military despotism, and I have no faith in such an undertaking being anything but a calamity and a curse to the people of England." He added that it was "an abiding conviction in my mind that we have entered on an impossible and hopeless career in India." To-day it is India that is the touch-stone, and it is certainly the irony of fate that it is a Labour government which is to be put to the test by India as to its democracy and its willingness to do justice to a great mass of backward human beings. There are many in England who say today that the life of Ramsay MacDonald's so promising Government depends upon what happens in India. Moreover, the hour is at hand. At this juncture the Indian National Congress is meeting to decide whether the promise [illegible] made it of ultimate dominion status is to be accepted by the leaders of the Indian peoples, or whether there will be an immediat declaration of war. Not, of course, physical war, at least not at the beginning; the Indian people are completely disarmed and forbidden under heavy penalties to possess arms. If it comes to a break the struggle will begin with non-co-operation, that is, the refusal to obey laws and to pay taxes. But it is a grave question whether it will be possible to carry on a pacific revolution without eventual bloodshed. A single blunder by a British official; another bloody deed like the massacre at Amritsar; the killing in India of eighteen women in order to "allay unrest" and the fat will be in the fire.

NO COMPROMISE

As to what is best for India each person will, we suppose, decide in accordance with his own particular political philosophy. Those who assume that only men of fair skin can govern properly in India will have their answer ready, and so will all those who have lost faith in democratic doctrines. There is also a great school, notably in England, believing in self-rule and desiring to help the Indian people, which can, however, only point to the possibility, nay, the probability, of religious conflicts and wars among the Indian states, and therefore finds itself unable to carry through to the logical conclusion the principles which it professes to hold. To our minds no compromise is possible. It is for Indian people who must have the final say and no one else. From the day of its foundation this journal has been firmly committed to the doctrine that no amount of good government inflicted upon a people by officials from another country can take the place of self-government, however bad. This may be, as some say, carrying theory to indefensible ends. We can, however, no more yeild our position than could the American abolitionists who were told that if they persisted in their mad demands for freedom for the Negroes the United States would become nothing but a shambles.

So we are for having the people of India achieve freedom by the peaceful means of Gandhi Any other course will obscure the issue, rouse the bitterest and vilest human passions, and give to the Imperialists of Great Britain the very execuse they seek to renew what Cobden himself characterized as the English "game of fraud, violence, and injustice in Asia." But however the issue may come out in the immediate future the fact is, in our judgment, that the day of white supremacy in backward and undeveloped countries is drawing to a close, if only because of the lessons of hypocrisy and deceit and wholesale murder which the superior races taught to their inferiors from 1914 to 1918. —The Nation, (New York.)

## UNA DISTURBANCES

### Arrests And Releases.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD. Feb. 25.

A message dated the 24th instant from Una states that sporadic rioting still continues there. Some Hindus have been arrested and released on bail.—A. P.

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## Indian Delegation To League Of Nations.

### *PRINCES' DEMAND FOR LEADERSHIP ONCE IN THREE YEARS.*

### VICEROY ON CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTIES.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The main interest in to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Princes centred round the resolution moved by His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala that Indian Princes should lead the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations at least once in a cycle of three years. The Maharaja of Kapurthala said that last year the nomination of an Indian as the leader of the delegation to Geneva marked a great departure. It was great pleasure to him to co-operate with and assist Sir Mahomed Habibullah, his leader, at the last delegation. The resolution proposed that leadership be given to an Indian Prince as frequently as possible but at least once in three years. He added "This will be a public recognition of the importance of our order in the policy of the Indian Empire and a tribute to the success achieved by its representatives. We cannot have a stronger friend than His Excellency the Viceroy and I am sure that the request embodied in the resolution will receive his favourable consideration". (Applause).

ALWAR'S SPEECH.

The Maharaja of Alwar said that in the existing circumstances one delegate was appointed from England, one selected from British India and one from the Indian States. So long as this arrangement stood and was to come normally they would have a chance once in three years. He said the Princes cordially agreed to their being led by British India and sincerely hoped when their turn came to lead the delegation that position would be equally cordially accepted by British Indians.

GOVT. POSITION EXPLAINED.

The Viceroy said: "I have listened with much interest to what Your Highnesses have said on this important topic and I am glad to have the opportunity of receiving the benefit of your views. Your Highnesses will recall the fact that the question of leadership of the Indian Delegation was first raised in the Council of State in 1928 when the late Mr. S. R. Das made a statement on the subject in March 1928 a resolution was moved in that House recommending that the delegation be pre-dominently Indian in composition and be led by an Indian. The Government's reply on that occasion intimated that while showing sympathy with the resolution the Government must be free to select those whom they at any time considered most suitable for the particular work and they could not therefore bind themselves by any promise that the leader of the deputation should invariably be an Indian. At the same time they pleadged it would be their earnest endeavour to secure the services of an Indian who might worthily discharged the responsibility of leadership and they went on to make it clear that in the subsequent years Government would retain and exercise its full discretion in entrusting leadership as it seemed to them either to the leader from British India or England or to a Ruling Prince though the last named alternative would raise some questions that would require carefful consideration. I am not able to say more than that to-day. I shall communicate Your Highnesses views to the Secretary of State and shall give them myself the fullest consideration.

TIME NOT RIPE YET.

I am sure Your Highnesses will understand whatever it might be possible to do in the way of inviting one of Your Highness Order to lead the delegation it would be more difficult certainly in the advance of constitutional issues now under discussion being finally decided by the British Government to give consent to any mathematical formula of continuity which obviously raises a larger constitutional principle for which perhaps the time is not quite ripe. The observations that have fallen from Your Highnesses represent, I know, the general feeling of Your Order and will receive sympathetic consideration from myself and the Secretary of State. (Applause).

The resolution was unanimously carried and the Chamber adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

—:o:—

## IMPORTANCE OF CHIEFS COLLEGES.

### Viceroy's Address To Princes Chamber.

In opening the Tenth Session of the Chamber of Princes, Lord Irwin said in the course of his speech:

Your Highnesses will recollect that at our session of February 11th last year, I referred to the report of the Road Committee and to the possibilities which might emerge from it. I fear that anticipations which have been aroused in connection with this important subject have been in part disappointed by reason of the fact that it has not yet been found possible for my Government to adopt the report and to proceed to carry out such proposals in it as may secure acceptance. In these circumstances there is little that I can add to my remarks of last year beyond assuring Your Highnesses that the subject is engaging the earnest attention of Government and I trust that a settlement may be reached before long.

At the last session of the Chamber I referred also to the question of the future of the Chiefs Colleges and informed Your Highnesses that my Government were expecting the views of the Governing Bodies of the Colleges and of the Local authorities on the draft scheme prepared for their future governance. Those views have since been received and I hope that before we next meet in this Chamber decisions will have been reached satisfactory to all concerned with this important subject. The good work resulting from the inauguration of the Chief Colleges is a lasting tribute to the foresight of their founders and can scarcely be over estimated.

FEELING OF REGRET.

The need for such colleges in the middle and latter years of the past century was great and urgent and they have worthily fulfiled their purpose. Nor could such fortunate results have been possible without the active and sustained assistance of the Princes and Chiefs. The colleges have exercised an important influence in

(Cotinued On Page 8.)

## ENQUIRY INTO DUTIES ON COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

### "Govt. In Close Touch With Representatives Of Industry."

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Graham informed Sir Grattan Doyle that since the Government of India instituted enquiry into the duties on cotton piece-goods in July he had maintained close touch with the representatives of cotton industry and had taken steps to convey their views to "proper quarters". He declined to discuss a supplementary question regarding how the representations had been received, but assured the questioner that "fullest representation has been made".—Reuter.

## WORLD'S SECOND HIGHEST PEAK.

—:o:—

### Move To Conquer Kanchenjunga.

GERMAN EXPEDITION LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Venice—The scientific expedition led by Professor Dyhrenfurth of Germany has departed by the steamship "Ganges" for Bombay on an attempt to climb the Kanchenjunga mountain in the Himalayas, of 28,150 feet, the second highest peak in the world. The party includes Erwin, Schneider, the famous Tyrolese and the Asiatic Mountaineer, Enrico, Sgr. Gaspari the Italian Alphinist, and Mr. F. S. Smythe, an Englishman. Preparations for the expedition have been made over a period of twenty years. Previous attempts to scale the Kanchenjunga were in 1905 when the party met with a disaster and in 1929 when the climbers were compelled to return owing to bad weather at 24,600 feet.—Reuter.

## "BUGLE OF REVOLUTION."

—:o:—

### Police Search For It.

CAWNPORE, Feb. 25.

The Brahman Press office of the Hindustani Seva Dal and the house of Pandit Ganga Sahi Chaube were searched by the local police for a book of poems entitled "Kranti Ka Singhnad" (bugle of revolution) published by the latter at the above mentioned press, from the office of the Hindustani Seva Dal, of which the latter is a Commander and recently proscribed by the United Provinces Government.—Free Press.

## MEERUT ACCUSED.

—:o:—

### Their Defence In National Interest.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

A huge meeting of the citizens of Calcutta at Albert Hall this evening, Mr. Nirmal Chunder Chunder presiding resolved "In the National interest, the Meerut prisoners should be defended", and appointed a representative Committee to raise funds for that purpose.—Free Press.

## 1 Year's Jail For Refusing To Execute Bond.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25

Mr. Bepinbehari Das, Secretary Birbhum Youth Association who was convicted by the District Magistrate under section 108 Cr. P.C. on a charge of dissemination of sedition, was sentenced to undergo one year simple imprisonment for refusal to execute a bond for Rs. 200, with two sureties for a like amount to be of good behaviour for one year.—Free Press.

## SALE & PURCHASE OF FOREIGN DRAFTS.

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### Medjliss Passes Pass Bill For Supervision.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Medjliss has passed a Bill for the supervision of the sale and purchase of foreign drafts.—Reuter.

## OVERSEAS TELEPHONES.

—:o:—

### To Be Operated By Govt.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

An important decision has been reached regarding the future of wireless telephones. "Daily Herald" understands that Government has decided not to adopt the suggestion that Imperial and International Communications Limited should operate overseas telephones through its existing beam stations to Canada, Australia, South Africa and India.

The Government intends to retain Post Office service operated through Rugby, on the ground that it is more economical and more readily expansible. It is expected that the Postmaster General will make an early announcement in this connection.—Reuter.

## KARNATAK AND CONGRESS.

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### Making The Country Ready.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE PREPARATIONS.

BELGAUM, Feb. 25.

The Propaganda Committee appointed by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee on 23rd last consisting of Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Karkad Sadashivrao, R. R. Diwaker, Hanmantrao Kowjalgi and Dr. Hardiker has begun its work.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, who reached Belgaum to-day from Poona, will address a public meeting on the same subject. Messrs. Gangadharrao, Hanmantrao Kawjalgi and Doctor Hardiker in company with Mr. Rajagopalachariar will visit Dharwar and Hubli to-morrow. Gadag and Bagalkot will be visited on the 27th, Hungund and Ilkal on the 28th and Kaladagi on March 1st. Doctor Hardiker tours the Bijapur District till 6th March.

THE CANARAS.

Propaganda in the North and South Canaras begins from the 6th March from Sirsi in Karwar District where Mr. Sadashivrao Karnad will join the party. It is expected that Karnatak will give the full number of volunteers for Civil Disobedience promised by Doctor Hardiker.—Free Press.

## OPIUM MONOPOLY CANCELLED.

### Tax To Fetch Increased Revenue.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Teheran.—The Economic Committee of Government has decided to cancel the opium monopoly law instituted last year, and, instead, to levy a tax with effect from the beginning of the Persian New Year (March 21) of ten tomans per jarib of 1,000 square zars of opium-producing land. It is stated that the revenue derived from the monopoly tax, last year, amounted to 3,600,000 tomans, whereas it is estimated that the area of land under opium cultivation is 500,000 jaribs, and it is consequently anticipated that revenue from the new taxation will be 5 million tomans being a surplus of 1,400,000 tomans.—Reuter.

## LT. HAWKES MURDERED.

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### Motive Unknown.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 25.

Lieutenant Hawkes of the Royal Engineers, Landikotal Camp, was murdered last night by some unknown person. The murderer managed to enter the bungalow by cutting the barbed wire fencing of the camp. The deceased, coming to know that the assailants were entering the Bungalow tried to give fight, but he was brutally stabbed, resulting in his instantaneous death. The outrage was discovered by a servant who went to serve tea to Lieutenant Hawkes in the morning. The authorities are making vigorous enquiries. The body will be brought to Peshawar for burial to-morrow.—A. P.

## INDO-BRITISH AIRMAIL SERVICES.

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### Questions In Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne on the subject of the Indian air mail, Mr. Lees-Smith said that the average weight of the airmail carried every week to India since the first January 1930, was about 550 pounds and of the mails carried from India, 440. Apart from the very marked increase in both directions during the Christmas period, there had not been recently definite tendency on the part of the traffic to rise or fall. Mr. Lees-Smith gave particulars of the postal rates and said that the profit from the service from Britain was very narrow. He had no information regarding the financial effect of the Indian rates. The fact that the outward traffic exceeded inward, accorded with the features of traffic conveyed by ordinary services.—Reuter.

## *CALCUTTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.*

—:o:—

### *Sir Jadunath Sirkar's Discovery.*

*Important Documents Of Maratha Period.*

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

That he has made an important discovery of unknown letters of French Military adventurers of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries addressed to the Scindia Court containing sufficient materials for writing a history of India of the period was the announcement made by Sir Jadunath Sirkar, presiding at a meeting of the Calcutta Historical society.—Free Press.

## CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS PREFER JAIL.

### Refuse To Pay Fine.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Four volunteers of the Beleghata Congress Committee were fined Rs. 5/ in default five days' simple imprisonment for carrying lathis during the Saraswati Procession on February 4. The volunteers refused to pay the fine and preferred to go to jail. 8 boys were tried by the Juvenile Court on the same charge and were fined Rs. 5/ each. Free Press.

## ARRESTS AT PURULIA.

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PURULIA, Feb. 26.

Yesterday evening Sjt Birraghab Acharia, Editor, "Mikti," Bibhutibhusan Dasgupta, Assistant Secretary Manbhum-Combhum Congress, Sibsaranlal Jaiswal, President and Sadhu Mohon Das were arrested under section 108 Cr. P. C.—Free Press.

## Youth Leaguers Charged With Sedition.

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BENARES, Feb. 25.

The District Magistrate framed charges against Vidyaranya and Kedarprasad, members of the Benares Youth League under Section 124. The accused were arrested on the Independence Day for the alleged posting of the leaflet: "The Philosophy of the Bomb."

In the course of written statements the accused said that they were sitting in the office of the League on January 25 when one person wearing a mask entered the office and asked them to post leaflets the same night throughout the town, the next day being Independence Day. They were told that they were Congress leaflets. They tried to read the leaflets but they could not understand the difficult English. They were staunch believers in non-violence.

Both pleaded not guilty.—A. P.

## REBELLION IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

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### Leader And Accomplices Arrested.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Paris.—A message from Hamoi states that the ringleader of the rebellion, Nguyenthaihoo, and several of his accomplices have been arrested. The native troops are scouring the Lower Delta in search of the rebels. The Governor-General has issued a message to the people saying that tranquility has been restored and that the peasants can return to their farms confident of Government's ability to maintain order.—Reuter.

## PRISONERS GIVE UP HUNGER STRIKE.

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GAYA, Feb. 25.

It is understood that four Bengali prisoners in Deoghar Conspiracy case who were on hunger strike since January 11 are now taking food on being assured by authorities that their grievances will be redressed.—A. P.

## MR. RUIKAR LEAVES DELHI.

### Exhorts G. I. P, Workers To Carry On The Fight.

### PROSPECTS OF DELHI PEACE PARLEYS.

Since the strike of the G.I.P. Railwaymen began, not a week passes without some kind of mishap. In the first week of the strike there was an accident at Matunga, but fortunately no one was injured. In the following week there was a derailment of a goods train at Waribunder, while on Tuesday evening there was a serious derailment of another goods train at Kalyan which caused delay to the passenger traffic by about six hours. The Poona Express which generally is due at Victoria Terminus at 7-15 p.m. did not arrive till 12-30 a.m. on Wednesday (or 35 minutes after midnight). Likewise other trains viz the Raichur passenger and the Madras passenger were late from five to six hours.

The strike continued on Wednesday, and the strikers made a fresh resolution on Mahashivratri day to carry their struggle to the bitter end.

MEETING AT GHATKOPER.

A meeting of the residents of Ghatkoper was held at Ghatkoper on Wednesday morning. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided and Messrs. Meherali and Deshpande addressed the meeting. After the meeting a collection was taken for the benefit of the strikers and Rs. 215 were collected on the spot.

## POOR PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT?

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### Mr. Ruikar Leaves Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

Negotiations regarding the G. I. P. strike are still going on but the prospects do not seem to be very hopeful. Mr. Ruikar, President G. I. P. Railway Men's Union is leaving New Delhi for a propaganda tour to Bhopal, Bina, Itarsi, Amla, Nagpur and then intends returning to Bombay. Messrs. Giri and Joshi are here carrying on the negotiations.

News from Bhusaval says more than seven hundred employees joined the strike as a result of the eviction of strikers from quarters.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar in a statement appeals to the G. I. P. Railway workers to continue the strike with greater vigour, paralyse the working, to offer peaceful satyagraha in the case of eviction from quarters and to fight boldly when success is sure to be achieved.—Free Press.

## AGRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

### Sympathises With Strikers.

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, Feb. 26.

A very successful public meeting was held at Agra in Naiganj, under the auspices of the City Congress Committee, on 24th. Mr. Jagannershad Rawat was in the chair. Speeches were made by leaders of the City and the workers (now on strike) sympathising with the G. I. P. Railway strikers congratulating them on their firm stand, condemning the action of the Railway authorities and the Railway Board in not granting them their legitimate demands. The local Congress Committee's President assured the strikers of every possible help required in their bold struggle.

STRIKERS RECEIVE HELP FROM THANA.

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RELIEF COMMITTEE APPOINTED

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 23.

At a largely attended meeting of the citizens of Thana, held on the 23rd February 1930 at 9 P.M. good response was given to the G. I. P. Railway Strikers' bold stand in their fight. Mr. Rege, a local pleader was in the chair. A strong resolution condemning the attitude of the Railway Authorities towards the demands was unanimously passed. Another resolution of giving financial help to the Strikers was passed and on the spot a sum of Rs. 100/- was collected. Messrs. D. P. Nakhawa, Rege, N. L. Nakhawa, and others promised to give Rs. 25/- each.

Mr. Ranadive, Pleader, in his speech reiterated the just and moderate demands of the G. I. P. Strikers and appealed to the workers to remain firm in their fight. He urged that the fight should be continued to the success, and in such a case, the Thana public will always stand by the workers. Com. Mantri made a fervent appeal to the public, on behalf of the workers and urged to make it perfectly clear that the fight being quite an economic one, there is great possibility of it being prolonged. Mr. Damle, Vice-President of the local Municipality supported the fight of the workers and requested the public to give them sufficient monetary help in their fight. Speeches were made thereafter by other Local Pleaders and a Committee of Relief was elected in the meeting, with Mr. Rege, Pleader, Mr Ranadive, Pleader and Mr Manyri, as Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary respectively. The following co-opted members were elected:—Mr. Bhagwat; Mr. Damle, Vice-President of the Thana Municipality; Mr. Datar, Pleader; and Mr. G. K. Joshi.

After a vote of thanks to the President, accompanied with a fine ovation, the meeting terminated late at night.

## INDIAN STATE AIR SERVICE

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The Director-General of Post and Telegraphs has issued posters announcing the inauguration of aerial passenger service between Karachi and Delhi, giving the figures of the time taken in the journey and also the fares charged. It is stated that Aeroplanes of this Service leave Karachi for Delhi on Monday at 6-30 hours. Aeroplanes leaves Delhi for Karachi every Monday at 7-00 hours.

## DRUG AND WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

### Plans To Fight Criminals.

### INTERNATIONAL DETECTION ORGANISATION PLANNED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Plans are nearing completion whereby detectives of London, Paris and Berlin will co-operate in allied police organisation which is being developed to fight international criminals, particularly drug smugglers and those engaged in White slave traffic.

The plans include a permanent establishment at Scotland Yard of detectives from police head quarters in Paris and Berlin, who will be in direct telephonic communication with their own capitals.

INTERCHANGE OF DETECTIVES.

Similarly detectives from London will be stationed at the police headquarters in Berlin and British representation in Paris will be increased. The new organisation has been planned to enable swiftest concerted action in crime problems concerning nationals of either country.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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